

RUMAN PREMIER GIVES WARNING TO CAROLISTS

Ion Bratianu Declares That
Dynamic Situation Is Ir-
revocably Settled

BUCHAREST, Oct. 28 (AP)—Warning to Ex-Crown Prince Carol and his adherents that Rumania will not tolerate any conspiracy against the State was given by the Premier, Ion G. Bratianu, in an address before a crowded Chamber of Deputies last night.

"Rumania does not want and will not have an elected head of the State," the Premier declared in discussing Carol's recent statement that he would return to Bucharest to take his place as king if called by the nation.

The Premier's exposition of the dynamic situation and his defense of the measures taken by his Government during the past few days to thwart any attempt by Carol to obtain the throne was replied to by Julia Maniu, leader of the National Peasants' Party, who defended Carol and challenged the Premier's course of action as being contrary to the sovereignty of Rumania.

Discovery of the Plot
Referring to the announced discovery of a plot to restore Carol to the throne, Mr. Bratianu declared that the fate of the Rumanian crown could not be left to the caprice of any individual or party.

Declaring that Mr. Manolescu, former Undersecretary for Finance, had encouraged the Prince to return to Rumania, the Premier asserted that Mr. Manolescu was thus engaged in a conspiracy against the state. This brought an outburst of applause from the Premier's supporters who increased their clamor of approval when he added:

"Whoever assails the authority of the state is an enemy of the Nation and must face the full force of the law. Let this be known at home and abroad."

The Premier then went back to the period just before the appointment of the Regency, declaring that the late King Ferdinand had made one last determined effort to induce Carol to renounce his abdication and return to the throne. With that failing, Mr. Bratianu said with a voice of deep solemnity, "the King on that occasion said to the assembled Crown Council with grave anguish and sorrow, 'The rotten branch of the dynastic tree must be removed so that the trunk may remain healthy.'"

Arrest Declared Illegal
Replying to the Premier, Mr. Maniu declared that the arrest of Mr. Manolescu was illegal and unconstitutional, arguing that the judiciary alone and not the Government possesses the right of arrest. He also protested against the confiscation of letters addressed to Carol by party leaders.

"Mr. Manolescu's arrest can only deepen the impression abroad that the situation in Rumania is unstable," Mr. Maniu declared, denouncing the publication of the seized documents, which up to the present have been withheld from the public.

The National Peasants leader then said that Carol had made it clear repeatedly that he was not putting himself forward as a pretender or claimant to the throne, only expressing readiness to return if the Rumanian people desired him. Turning to the Premier Mr. Maniu said: "You have established the dictum that what you have decided cannot be questioned by anyone. We, on the contrary, insist that the Nation is sovereign and can discuss anything it pleases."

"Yes," rejoined Mr. Bratianu. "While the Nation is sovereign, it can only express its will through constitutional channels. If this system is not respected, it is the Government's duty to make it respect it. In any case, we are discussing a question out of which there can be no legal issue. The dynamic situation is irrevocably settled. To discuss that issue is to be either a revolutionary or a visionary."

POLICY ON ARMS IS DEFENDED

(Continued from Page 1)
emergency being an equal contribution or be called on for equal sacrifice. It is very easy to encourage the idea that there is something selfish in the attitude of the British Empire. If it does not at once accept grandiose schemes at the invitation

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Solution of Voting Question Offered at Radio Conference

Mr. White's Plan Allots One Vote to Each Gov-
erning Nation—Ship Communication
Plan Adopted

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The allotment of one vote to each "independent governing nation" has been proposed as a solution of the voting issue which has been hampering the International Radio Telegraph Conference by Wallace H. White Jr. (R.), Representative from Maine, and spokesman for the American delegation on the convention committee.

As an alternative solution, Mr. White recommended as a basis for assignment of votes, the volume of traffic emanating from a signatory nation, as proposed by the Chinese delegation. Of the two bases for discussion advanced by Mr. White, the American delegation favors for practical reasons that which would accord one vote to each nation. To make their position clear, the American delegation defined an "independent governing nation" as one which has the power to "initiate, negotiate and ratify an international treaty."

Technical Research Required
This definition would allow a vote to the Irish Free State, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and probably South Africa, but would not give a vote to British India or to the Philippine Islands. The proposal that the distribution of votes be made on the basis of the volume of traffic emanating from the various nations, which was recommended by Dr. Chin Chun-wang, chief Chinese delegate, would require considerable technical research to determine the exact voting strength of each nation, it was pointed out.

Canada, Germany, China and the Argentine Republic, leading the

Latin-American bloc, backed the American recommendation immediately after its presentation. Other delegations expressed their appreciation of the contribution of the United States, one chief delegate declaring "that the impetus given by Mr. White and the American delegation to the solution of the conference's most troublesome problem has assured the ultimate success of the Washington parley."

Shipping Provisions Adopted
A mobile service subcommittee has decided that radio spark sets should be eliminated from shipboard usage by 1940. An article which allows ship stations to communicate directly with stations for which a message is intended has been adopted by the mobile service committee. Under the new provision, the United States will be allowed to communicate directly with stations in this country instead of having to send all messages to the Cape Race station in Canada.

The International Broadcasting Union, represented by Dr. Balh van Der Pol, has proposed to the allocation committee that the band reserved for radiocasters be extended from the present limit of 645 meters to 588 meters (570 kilocycles). The radiocasters were supported by government delegations from Germany and Sweden. Representing the opposition, T. P. Van Der Bergh, of the International Shipping Conference, pointed out that this band would only be separated from the "S O S" band by 10 kilocycles while American delegates held that a separation of at least 50 kilocycles should be maintained.

Airplane Brings Mail From Ocean to Ottawa

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Ottawa, Oct. 28

THE first bag of mail to be delivered from the ocean to the capital via the air route was received here yesterday when the Fairchild monoplane G-CAIH dropped out of the blue on to the Ottawa River just below the city.

An airplane met the Canadian Pacific steamship Montreal at Father Point and carried the Ottawa bag as far as Quebec; a second, operated by H. M. Pasmore, pilot, and A. Kabre, air engineer, left at 10:31, arriving at Ottawa at 12:56, thus reducing the trip from some eight hours by train to two hours and 25 minutes by air. "If the future flights are successful as this one, the service will become a regular thing," stated a post office official.

FRENCH TARIFF PEACE INDICATED BY REPLY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The substance of the French reply to the latest American tariff note has been decided upon and will be transmitted to Washington shortly. The State Department has been informed by the American Embassy in Paris of the character of the reply which, in so far as it is known, is considered satisfactory.

Both sides have shown themselves willing to make concessions and officials here are hopeful that the entire matter can be worked out satisfactorily to both nations, and that actual tariff negotiations will be begun very shortly.

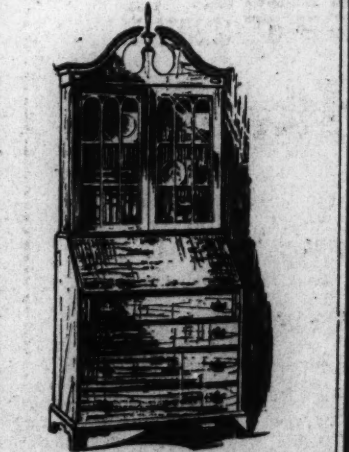
OMAHA EQUIPMENTS AWARDED
NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Bainey, Stuart & Co. were successful bidders for \$350,000, 1½ per cent equipment trust certificates of Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company, proceeds of sale of which will be applied toward the purchase of 500 box cars of an aggregate cost of \$1,115,000. The bid is subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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HARVARD CHORUS CONTEST
All undergraduates and graduates of Harvard University have been admitted to a competition offering \$100 to the writer of the best composition in concerted vocal music. The composition must be in chorus form, but otherwise the composer is given wide latitude as to whether he chooses to write in English or Latin, or whether or not he will have solos, or whether his chorus will be of a religious or secular nature. The competition is established under the will of Francis Boott, Harvard, 1831. The prize composition will be performed.

511 Madison Avenue,
South East Corner 34th Street, New York

Mr. Hoover Did Not Set Price on Wheat, Dr. Garfield Says

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Herbert Hoover as food administrator during the World War had no part in determining the price fixed for wheat. Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the commission named by President Wilson to recommend a price, declared in a letter to the Kansas City Star that Dr. Garfield's communication was in reply to a request from the Star for the facts.

Dr. Garfield declared Mr. Hoover's only connection with the fixing of prices was "to urge upon President Wilson that some action must be taken to protect the American farmer." Mr. Hoover took no part in the deliberations of the fair price commission, which unanimously determined \$2.20 a bushel at Chicago as the basic price for the 1917 crop, Dr. Garfield said.

The university president pointed out that Congress fixed \$2 as the 1918 price, or 20 cents less than the 1917 price. A statement from the surviving farm members of the price commission declaring that the conclusions of the commission were not made known to Mr. Hoover until after a statement had been addressed to President Wilson was forwarded by Dr. Garfield.

Those signing the statement were Charles Barrett, president of the Farmers' Union; L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange; E. D. Funk, former president of the Corn Growers' Association, and W. J. Shorttill, secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevators Association.

VETERANS ORGANIZE TO HELP COMRADES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A new non-partisan political organization has been formed by American veterans in Philadelphia for the purpose, as described after the first meeting, is to give service in the cause of honest elections and good government.

Its platform pledges its support in municipal, state and national elections to those candidates "whose records and platforms are most consistent with the principles of Americanism for which the veteran has fought." Veterans of any war are eligible for membership, and it has no connection with any other veteran organization, and plans are being made to extend its influence throughout the state and Nation.

GREAT LAKES UTILITIES
The Great Lakes Utilities Corporation reports for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1927, gross operating revenue of \$790,678 and surplus after interest charges of \$115,391. The statement covering the 12 months ended April 30, 1927, showed gross revenue of \$740,000 and a balance after interest of \$91,609.

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Here among these hills you may see the closing act of Nature's greatest play. By the road, the trail, wild flowers brilliant and a welcome. And the Oaks you will hear whisper to the Beeches: "How very well you look!" and the Beeches: "I love you, you are so lovely and strong!" This you may hear by getting acquainted in the forest of the Pudding Stone Inn. Write for folder, G. N. Thayer, Boston, N. Y.

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FALL WITNESS MAY NOT REPLY, JUSTICE RULES

Objection to Question Is
Sustained—Oil Case,
Bonds Traced

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The sustained claim of "self-incrimination" blocked the effort of government counsel in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial to ascertain where Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, obtained \$230,500 in Liberty bonds that it is charged by the prosecution were given him to influence his leasing the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Harry F. Sinclair, also on trial in the conspiracy case.

The witness making the protest, M. T. Everhart, son-in-law and business partner of Mr. Fall, maintained that the effort of government counsel in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial to ascertain where Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, obtained \$230,500 in Liberty bonds that it is charged by the prosecution were given him to influence his leasing the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Harry F. Sinclair, also on trial in the conspiracy case.

The defense successfully argued that a lay witness could not know where the prosecution's questioning would lead him and that in self-protection he had the right, under the Constitution, to refuse to answer the question, "Who gave you the bonds?" Justice Frederick Siddons, after lengthy discussion and argument by counsel on both sides, ruled that the witness could refuse to answer.

Owen Roberts, chief Government attorney, placed the witness on the stand however, and although he continued to reply to queries, "I decline to answer on the ground that it might tend to incriminate me," brought out through his questions for the information of the jury the details of the bond transaction he wished to make known.

It was thus disclosed that Mr. Everhart went to New York, obtained over \$200,000 in Liberty bonds and that he brought these bonds to Pueblo, Colo., where on May 29, 1922,

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UNITE BUSINESS AND EDUCATION

(Continued from Page 1)

conditions, adapting equipment and organizations to new consumer demands. For these reasons he believes the industry will continue to support itself in its original American home along the streams of New England.

Service Medals Awarded
Medals for service to the cotton industry were conferred upon William B. MacColl, retiring president of the association, and E. D. Walen, assistant agent of the Pacific Mills, formerly of the United States Bureau of Standards, who is credited with the development of cotton airplane fabric during the war.

American textile mills are using approximately 77,000,000 pounds of rayon yarns a year, and more than one-fourth of this is used in New England cotton mills, a large proportion of which are producing mixed goods. Chester C. Bassett Jr., assistant sales manager of the Viscount Company, told the convention in connection with the showing of a motion picture film depicting rayon yarn manufacture.

Mills with antiquated or inefficient machinery were urged by J. M. Barnes and Sidney S. Paine to make thorough studies with outside aid on the possibilities of improving their plants so that more looms can be run by each operative employed. They cited important economies which have been effected in this way.

YOSEMITE PARK DREW 490,430
SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—More people visited Yosemite National Park during the 1926-27 travel season which closed on Sept. 30 than in any previous season of the park's history, James V. Lloyd, information ranger of the park, announced. The increase over the 1925-26 season, Mr. Lloyd said, was 79 per cent. The total of visitors was 490,430. Completion of a well-paved all-year highway with easy grades into the park is credited with having caused the increase.

DR. COOK GRANTED HEARING
WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, explorer, has been granted what is in effect a review by the Supreme Court of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals refusing to permit the Federal District Court, before which he was tried and convicted of using the mails to defraud, to release him on probation.

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MAGRUDER CASE UNCHANGED BY ADMIRAL'S PLEA

President Decides Not to Interfere With Discipline in Navy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—President Coolidge has decided not to interfere in the case of Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder, who appealed to the President for a revocation of the order of Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, removing him from his command, following a magazine article about the navy.

The President likewise refused to grant to the Admiral an interview. This announcement was made by Mr. Wilbur after he had been in conference with the President and had presented Admiral Magruder's letter sent to the President by way of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy refuses to discuss the case further at this time, but referred to it in a Navy Day speech which he made, without mentioning the Admiral by name. "Since the way," the Secretary declared, "the policy of this country has been to have a navy equipped and ready for instant action."

In further refutation of the charges made by Admiral Magruder in his article in the Saturday Evening Post, Secretary Wilbur said: "It may seem that nearly 2000 employees in the Navy Department is an unnecessarily large number of civil employees for the operation of the navy, but it is the belief of the Secretary of the Navy that while shifts and changes in the naval organization are not only possible, but are constantly under way, the maintenance of this large organization is essential to the prompt and efficient management of the navy at sea, the shore stations and for the efficient co-operation of the navy with Congress."

"In speaking to this organization, I may say that as Secretary of the Navy, I expect each individual here, by enthusiasm and devotion to duty, to render full value to the Government the compensation received, and to be able to justify his retention before any congressional committee or investigating committee. I believe that you have tried faithfully to conform to the President's wishes in effecting economies and reducing expenses, and that the budget bureau and the President appreciate the sincere effort here made."

"The department welcomes suggestions from officers, men, and civil personnel, for the betterment of the navy, and, as you know, offers rewards to civilian personnel for such suggestions as seem worthy of special consideration."

NEW REVENUE LAW FIGURES READY

Debt Reduction and Tax Cuts Rest on Former

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has figures prepared by his department upon which the new revenue law will be based and which will be presented for the first time to the House Ways and Means Committee at its forthcoming session. Mr. Mellon will go personally before the committee and will be accompanied by Ogden L. Mills, Under-Secretary. On the Treasury estimates as presented to the House Committee, which meets Oct. 21, the Administration's decision on debt reduction, tax cuts and general fiscal matters will be based.

The House committee will have of education.

Tokyo Teacher Adds Touch of Orient to Washington

Guest of Japanese Ambassador's Wife Wins Friends With Quaint Mannerisms

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Miss Shizuko Takeda, teacher in the leading school for girls in Tokyo, is a guest at the Japanese Embassy here.

A slight figure in native dress of soft blue brocade coming well down to her ankles, she looks as if she had stepped out of some beautiful old print. Madame Matsudaira, wife of the Ambassador, introduced her to a group as "my friend."

On the table was a bowl of particularly beautiful cherry blossoms of an indefinable shade. "Our national flower," said the visitor smiling in answer to an expression of admiration.

Although Miss Takeda is so gentle that one might think her shy at first, she has traveled alone from Japan, but she explained, "I had some friends on the boat coming to California." She has crossed the continent alone, visiting girls' schools and colleges.

Asked if she spoke English, she said, "A little, but I understand much more." One could well believe that this Japanese teacher understood much of what she saw in these institutions and that she will take back to Japan new ideas and much information about western educational methods.

The school in which she teaches has some 200 pupils. Her subjects are the Japanese language, history

public hearings for eight days as a preliminary for writing the new revenue law. The list of witnesses was made public by C. F. Moore, committee clerk. It includes, besides the Treasury spokesmen, the representatives of chambers of commerce, members of Congress and commercial organizations.

EXPLODING GAS PROPELS PLANE

Another Model Surmounts Difficulty of Rising Vertically—No Propeller

NEW YORK (AP)—Successful tests of two new departures in aeronautics, a vertically rising plane of revolutionary design and a propellerless airplane motor, have been announced by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company and Harry N. Atwood, veteran aviator.

The obstacles to perpendicular flight have been surmounted in wind tunnel tests at the Curtiss Laboratories at Garden City, N. Y., of a new type of air machine which can climb at the rate of 1000 feet a minute, it was said, and the Curtiss directors voted to produce a standard plane of this type to cost \$75,000.

The airplane motor, an internal combustion engine developing power without the use of a propeller by utilizing the exhaust to drive itself forward, much like a rocket, was put to successful test at Philadelphia, Mr. Atwood announced at Springfield, Mass.

The new Curtiss plane, which embodies some of the principles of the auto-kyro, is the invention of M. B. Blecker, 34, who said the idea came to him while he was a student in the aeronautical department of the University of Michigan.

The model as tested has four wings, though the proposed standard machine was to have three. These wings are on a horizontal plane and rotate above the fuselage. Propellers will be placed in the wing motors half way out on the leading edge. While the ability of the plane to rise vertically was said to be phenomenal, its forward speed will be only from 50 to 75 miles an hour, though company officials believed this would be no deterrent to its application to commercial and military purposes.

Details of the propellerless motor, as announced by Mr. Atwood, give the new engine as being bottle-shaped, with all of the mechanism inside. Its exploding gases, he said, may be discharged either into the air or water, permitting its use either as a motor or as an airplane motor.

Mr. Atwood said the first model, as tested in Philadelphia, weighed 4.8 pounds and developed 3.8 horsepower. Larger engines, he said, would reduce the ratio to less than one pound per horsepower, less than one-half that of existing standard airplane motors.

MEXICAN GOOD WILL BOUGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Deprived by the immigration laws of the sources of supply in Europe on which they formerly depended for unskilled labor, Pittsburgh steel and glass companies in recent years have been drawing on Mexico for workers. Now a movement has been started to win their friendship. A Latin-American Club has been formed, with Albert V. Rosell, a Peruvian Indian and mechanical engineer with a college degree, as president, and the Rev. E. D. Kiser, an Episcopalian minister, who preaches in South America, as chaplain and director of education.

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Trying to Learn Geography the Day Before the Big Game



Qinacks

Y. M. C. A. PLACES STUDENT WORK ON NEW BASIS

Establishes Separate Unit to Promote Efforts of 700 College Groups

CHICAGO (AP)—After several years of discussion concerning the type of direction most suitable for Young Men's Christian Association work among college students, the Young Men's Christian Association national council has determined to establish student activities as a new division, equal in status to the home, foreign and personnel divisions.

The council, at its meeting here, has adopted a budget of \$2,500,000 for 1928 activities at home and abroad.

One of the aims of the new division will be to seek solution of college problems, it was brought out in the discussions. It will strive to build character, to work for social readjustments and for a brotherhood among students throughout the world. It constitutes a union of about 700 student associations in colleges and universities, 200 preparatory schools and 50 theological seminaries.

David R. Porter, who for 12 years has been senior secretary of the student department committee of the home division, is to be executive secretary of the new division.

"The action of the national council is sure to mark a new day in student Y. M. C. A. work," Mr. Porter said. "The unanimous approval of the strikingly new plans for a student division will strengthen the forces of righteousness and vital, reasonable religion in every American college. Present-day student criticism of moral standards and religious ideals is far better than the indifference of an earlier day."

"The enlarged plans made possible not only expansion, but an improved quality of leadership, co-operating to the full with the college faculties and churches. Never in the 50 years of the student work have students responded more heartily to the international, inter-racial, and international ideals of the whole Y. M. C. A. movement."

David W. Teachout of Cleveland was re-elected president of the national council and John L. Nelson, executive secretary of the central department of the Y. M. C. A., Chicago, was named recording secretary.

PRINCETON LOSES DEAN OF GRADUATE COLLEGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Dean Andrew F. West, organizer of Princeton graduate college and head of the in-

stitution since it opened in 1901, has resigned, effective in June, 1928, the end of the present academic year, according to the announcement just made by the board of trustees of Princeton University following their annual fall meeting.

Dean West will be succeeded by Col. Augustus Trowbridge, for 20 years professor of physics at Princeton, now in Paris on leave representing the International Education Board. Announcement is made of an anonymous gift of \$150,000 for the endowment of a chair of geography at Princeton University.

AFRICA REJOICES AT SETTLEMENT OF FLAG DISPUTE

New National Spirit Appears in Union—Te Deum Is to Be Sung

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 23.—"Peace with honor" to both sides is the keynote of the settlement of the flag dispute, confirmation of which was forthcoming when Parliament met this afternoon and the whole country is rejoicing over the happy outcome, while prominent politicians interpret the agreement as heralding a new spirit of national co-operation and racial amity. Telegrams of congratulation are pouring in to cabinet ministers and the leader of the Opposition from every part of the country.

A national holiday has been suggested, and next Sunday all the churches will sing a solemn Te Deum in thanksgiving for the peaceful solution. Unparalleled scenes were witnessed when Parliament met in the afternoon. The House was crowded and among the spectators were Princess Alice, wife of the Governor-General, and V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Agent-General for India. Loud cheering from all sides greeted the Prime Minister on rising to speak.

Angus Well for Future

After confirming the agreement, General Hertzog said that the spirit

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he had noticed abroad in consequence of the settlement secured well for the future. Dealing with the Union Jack, he said there should in future be no doubt that next to the national flag, the Union Jack was also South Africa's flag, adopted to give expression to their relationship with the other members of the Empire. He felt that the question once having been settled by the agreement, there would be a totally different attitude of one race toward the other and this would be of the very greatest importance for the future.

General Smuts congratulated the Prime Minister on his most important and statesmanlike speech; he had confidence that the agreement was on a sound basis and spelled "peace with honor."

Honors Are Even

No party had won, no party had fallen. The solution was calculated to appeal fairly and justly to the profound sentiment and justice of the people. The conversations between the Prime Minister and himself, said General Smuts, had been very difficult after the passions of the last two years, but since 1925 they had traveled a considerable distance and as far as he could see this was the last of what were described as the racial questions of South Africa. They had been in contention for 100 years and he had a feeling that the present agreement would be more than a flag agreement, it would breed an atmosphere of unity in South Africa, and that larger atmosphere in which most of their former questions were solved. They were on the threshold of a new era.

ABERDEEN NAMES THREE CANDIDATES FOR RECTORSHIP

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABERDEEN—There will be three candidates for the rectorship of Aberdeen University, the election taking place on Nov. 13. Of the four Scottish universities, St. Andrews is still the only one with a non-political rector and among recent rector elects numbers Kipling, Barrie, and Maugham.

Other Scottish universities are inclined to follow St. Andrews' example is evident from the step just taken by Aberdeen. The party advocating a non-political appointment have asked John Massfield, the poet to stand as an independent candidate and he has accepted the invitation.

The other candidates are the Earl of Birkenhead, (Unionist) and Sir Archibald Sinclair, M. P. for Caithness and Sutherland (Liberal).

RUTH ELDER LANDS AT LE BOURGET

LE BOURGET, France, Oct. 23 (AP)—Ruth Elder and Capt. George W. Haldeman landed here from Bayonne, France, at 3:47 o'clock this afternoon.

They arrived at Bayonne on the South Express from Madrid, and left for Paris by airplane at 12:45 o'clock.

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New silk - over - the - knee hose - all sizes - Chiffon and Service. New colors, Full-fashioned. \$1.00

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WORTH

DOUCET

JEAN PATOU

LELONG

BOULANGER

DRECOLL

VIONNET

BOUE SOEURS

In a special salon on the fourth floor . . . New Chandler Building . . . Models after Patou, Lanvin, Worth, Molyneux, Miller Soeurs . . . and other Parisian designers . . . One of the finest departments of its kind in the country . . . Separate section for Misses . . . Separate section for Women.

FOURTH FLOOR

NEW YORK CENTRAL

BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

Leaves Boston 3:40 p. m.

Arrives Cleveland 8:30 a. m.

and a through

car to Toronto

EIGHT TRAINS TO THE WEST DAILY

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Employees Build Up Business of Road by Individual Effort

Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad Increases Its Freight Tonnage—Men Realize That Larger Profits Mean Higher Wages

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Enlisting the co-operation of its employees as partners in an enterprise whose increased traffic and earnings may be reflected in the prosperity of its men, the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad has developed a remarkable degree of support from the trainmen and engineers, agents and clerks, operators and yardmen along its lines.

The Gulf, Mobile & Northern runs northward from Mobile, Ala., to Paducah, Ky., a distance of 409 miles. From locomotive cabs and caboose desks go letters of solicitation to shippers of freight reporting to them the progress of their consignments over the Gulf, Mobile & Northern, with an intimation that more business would be as carefully and expeditiously handled.

Freight cars are not allowed to grow weeds around them in the yards, for it is a matter of particular pride to all employees to keep the cars moving, so that a record of approximately 40 miles a day has been achieved in moving cars, which compares with a mark which was surpassed around 1915 a day when the road was returned from federal control.

To aid in this achievement of keeping the cars moving, the railroad issues a publication entitled the Box Car, in which informal news notes dealing with individual successes in expediting the movement of cars are told.

Following this, a club was established to be composed of members of yard, train and locomotive employees and others whose efforts would make possible the faster moving of freight. Through one means or another, almost every employee in the transportation and mechanical departments of the road become eligible to join the club.

The feature of the campaign is the loyalty and interest among the employees, for it is in many respects developed and extended by them. The company does its part, however, in maintaining this cordial attitude between management and men, as, for instance, in operating special trains for individual employees when, for one emergency or another, their personal affairs required a quick journey over the line.

Likewise the company selects various employees as a result of exceptionally good work in soliciting business or holding down fuel consumption, or for other reasons, and sends them on pleasure trips which, in essence, are inspections of other railroads.

I. B. Tigratt of Mobile is president of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern. He and his officers maintain as close a contact as possible with their men. The assistant general manager, C. P. Brock, is said to average 7000 miles a month on the line in his inspection trips, and in this way comes in personal contact with many employees, a large number of whom are known to him by name.

Co-operation is the word among the men. When it was found that by the rearrangement of one fireman's schedule, incurring a longer layover at Mobile, all the other passenger firemen on the division would have regular assigned runs, the fireman in question immediately volunteered to change his own schedule in order to help the situation for his associates and the company.

So if a letter is received, written on the stationery of "Freight Train No. 25" and signed by a conductor of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern, the reader will know that it was indited in the swaying caboose of a freight pulling across the reaches of eastern Mississippi, and that the writer of it was a "salesman" of his company's wares, seeking to build up its business out of loyalty to the interests of his employees.

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LOWELL, MASS.

The Annual Fall Selling of

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NOW GOING ON

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Go South this winter, the lazy, delightful, de-luxe way—on a fast modern liner of the Savannah Line.

A large, luxurious cabin with bed and private bath if you wish it. A cuisine which is a delightful combination of the culinary love of French chef and Southern cook. Accommodations and service such as you are accustomed to on the finest trans-Atlantic liners.

A three-and-one-half-day cruise to summer seas and old Savannah—the gateway to Dixie—where

fast through trains await to carry you directly to the playgrounds of Georgia and Florida.

Travel via the Savannah Line makes the most "getting there" the most restful and enjoyable part of your entire vacation.

For booklets, reservations, through tickets or additional information apply to Ocean Steamship Co. of Savannah, Pier 42, House Tunnel Dock, Boston. Phone CHAMBERLAIN 1129, or any authorized tourist agency.

Savannah Line

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FOURTH FLOOR

NEW YORK CENTRAL

BOSTON & ALBANY R. R.

Leaves Boston 3:40 p. m.

AUSTRALIANS ACT AGAINST LEGAL GAMBLING

Objection Raised to Profit
on Vice Being Made by
Government

ADLAIDE, S. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—There is a movement on foot in South Australia to license bookmakers, another evil against which social reformers are resolutely setting their faces. South Australia, with the rest of the states, already has the legal totalizer where, however, persons under 21 years of age are prohibited from investing. From the total receipts the Government takes a commission of 5 per cent, and the racing clubs 7 1/2 per cent. There have been objections to the State taking the proceeds of organized gambling, but the fact that last year a revenue of £78,281 was received from this source may be an explanation of its determination to continue the machine. Totalizer receipts in 1926 reached £1,555,212, and yet the proposal is being advanced to legalize bookmakers. The Council of Churches has written to the Premier maintaining that it is the function of the Government to discourage such a system. The executive committee of the Council of Churches has been empowered to watch developments and, in conjunction with kindred organizations, to engage in active hostile propaganda.

The Premier, Richard L. Butler, regards the granting of a 44-hour week by the federal arbitration court as the most severe blow ever dealt at industry. The Government has no intention of reducing wages, but hopes to obtain the co-operation of its employees in an effort toward greater efficiency and production by the adoption of a system of payment by results. He said they must choose between reducing expenses and increasing production, and he had appealed to the whole of the people to choose the latter alternative. Unless they were prepared to produce more, a financial crisis might result. Part of the trouble, he continued, was due to the failure of arbitration and industrial court judgments to realize what they could not continue raising wages and reducing hours indefinitely. Industry had a limit of burden.

Opal Digging Flourishes
Away in the far north of South Australia dwell the cave men. They are the opal diggers of Coorber Pedy, and live in dugouts in the sides of a huge hill. There are not primitive dwellings, but are fitted up in a most ingenious manner with furniture and equipment adapted to the limited space underground. The appreciation of domestic money is amazing, but the essence of comfort is insured and in the abnormally hot season of Central Australia, a deliciously cool retreat is afforded from industry under a blazing sun. The life of the opal digger is full of exciting speculation. The diggers are not allowed to mine more than one acre of opal, and must continue unrewarded for many weeks, leaving the men almost disconsolate, and then the pick may reveal treasures.

There are at present about 70 men working on the field, and the latest reports are that rich deposits of opal are being brought to the surface. One piece of opal unearthed scaled 55 ounces, another 12 ounces and a couple of others weighing 5 and 3 ounces respectively. It is estimated that the value of the largest piece is \$2 an ounce, the 12-ounce piece \$2.10 an ounce while the 5-ounce piece is worth \$20 an ounce.

Buyers are on the field, and there is a keen demand for the product. Good grade stone is sent to Sydney, and then exported to America. Japan provides a ready market for the cheaper grades, the prices ranging from 6d. an ounce upward. Large pieces of opal are rare, but the cheaper variety is plentiful, the value ranging from 1d. to £10 an ounce. Operations are being carried on over an area of nine to twelve miles.

Wheat Growing Encouraged

A vigorous campaign is being conducted in South Australia to increase to at least 250,000 acres the area under wheat. The Director of Agriculture, Professor Perkins, is confident that this can be achieved and departmental experts are touring the country educating the farmers in better farming methods. Every available acre of Crown land is to be utilized and inspectors will tour the agricultural areas to try out new settlements. Another feature of this ambitious government policy is to be the appointment of an exclusive Minister of Agriculture. The wheat crop in South Australia's most important staple product, and the main source of wealth. It is capable of very great expansion, both in acreage under crop and in average yield an acre before the limits of production are approached.

Dr. A. E. V. Richardson, Director of the Waite Agricultural Research Institute, says competent authorities estimate that the area of land suited for wheat culture is at least 16,000,000 acres. It is reasonable to expect that of that area 4,000,000 acres will ultimately be sown each year to wheat. The present yield per acre averages 12 1/2 bushels. It may readily be raised permanently to 15 bush-

els per acre. That will give a total yield of 60,000,000 bushels, or double the present output. Investigations for the past two years at the Waite Institute have shown that in the Adelaide district an inch of rain is worth slightly more than 8 1/2 bushels of wheat. The average rainfall for the growing period of wheat at 20 representative centers in the wheat belt of South Australia is 11 1/2 inches so that 40 bushels per acre is the limit of production imposed by the rainfall.

South Australian wheat-growers, however, are actually securing less than one-third of this yield. It is, therefore, evident that a material increase in the yield per acre is possible before the limits imposed by the rainfall are approached. The evidence, which is accumulating, seems to suggest that an average of 15 to 20 bushels per acre is within the bounds of possibility. If such an increase can be materialized, the financial stability of the State will be placed on an unassailable basis, and wheat-growing will be a permanently profitable industry.



In the Sierras
Hayward, Calif.
Special Correspondence

I Record only the Sunny Hours
IN A high Sierra construction camp a friendship akin to brotherhood was formed by two young men who had allowed a feeling of ill will to prevail.

One was a collegian, fresh from the lowland cities, working to earn money to complete his education. The other was a mountaineer of about the same age but whose rough mannerisms contrasted sharply with the smoothness of temperament and polish.

The young mountaineer was an ardent admirer of a waitress of the camp, a pretty hill country girl whom he had known since school days. When the young truck driver came to camp, the mountain youth felt that the quick friendship formed with the waitress had dire prospects for him, and he rebuffed the city man's attempt to become friendly with him, although they were the only young men in camp.

One evening while sitting on the dining hall steps watching the green of the woods deepening in color in the dusk, the city youth overheard a conversation between the girl and her mountain beau within the hall. The next day would be the Fourth of July. Fourth of July! The day when the mountain people of that section enjoyed the greatest celebration of the year. No one stayed away from the picnic. Poor Margaret was explaining that she would have to work on the morrow! Some one must wait on the table for the handful of men that would remain in camp. The cook threatened to dismiss her if she did not work or find a substitute.

At nine o'clock that evening the cook knocked at the door of the women's quarters and called for Margaret. "I've found a substitute for you," he announced as the girl wiped away traces of recent tears. "You and your friend can go to the picnic after all. I'll tell him as I go past his cabin."

The next day dawned as it should have—a warm, sunny Fourth. The mountain couple did not intend to loose a moment of their precious day. At daybreak they were up preparing to drive the 30 miles to the picnic grounds.

As they were about to leave it occurred to Margaret that it might be a courtesy to share their fun with Harry, the young city man, who was also to have the day off. As they passed the dining hall, a young man clad in loggers' shirt, breeches, jack boots and a great white apron came out to ring the first gong for breakfast. It was Harry, the "substitute" waiter.

AMERICAN MINISTER TO RETURN TO CHINA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—John Van A. MacMurray will leave Washington on Nov. 4 to return to Peking as Minister to China. Ever since his arrival in Washington on Sept. 5, with the exception of a two weeks' holiday, Mr. MacMurray has been in consultation with officials at the State Department, and the entire Chinese situation has been gone over as thoroughly as possible. Mr. MacMurray leaving before the department the first-hand information which he brought with him.

While the situation is regarded as somewhat better, it is regarded as holding possibilities which may require prompt action on the part of American representatives, and the taking of measures for the protection of Americans in China.

LAW KNOWLEDGE FOR ALL, IS NEW CAMPAIGN'S GOAL

Nation-Wide Effort Organized to Aid Understanding and Observance

DU QUOIN, Ill. (Special Correspondence)—Better citizenship and the reduction of crime are aims of the National Law Association which has been incorporated by a group of citizens consisting of ministers, bankers and other professional men, with temporary headquarters in Du Quoin.

Legislation for teaching the fundamentals of government and of the criminal law with penalties for violation thereof, in township and community high schools; utilization of the lecture platform, the ministerial associations, the churches and civic organizations, for the teaching of obedience to law are some of the methods contemplated to gain the objectives of the organization.

The purposes of the group, which also will contend for restricted, though not prohibited immigration to the United States, were outlined by Judge George W. Dowell, general counsel of the National Law Association.

Repeal of Unused Laws
The association has decided to organize in every state, in the endeavor to have obsolete laws repealed, the criminal laws condensed and necessary measures enacted for educating the public in obedience to the law.

The association hopes its activities will lead toward this goal: "To make every American a good American." Its officers quote Theodore Roosevelt's definition of Americanism: "Good Americanism is a matter of heart, of conscience, of lofty aspirations, of sound common sense, but not of birthplace or creed."

The association appeals to public-spirited citizens for their co-operation in words, acts and deeds, to assist in bringing about the reduction of crime and obedience to law. It is compiling and will soon have ready for publication statistics from all over the United States, showing the inmates in the various penal institutions, cause of their criminality, nationality, religion, habits, education, etc.

Membership will not interfere, officers assert, with one's duty to church, family, neighbor or politics. Members are urged to be more zealous in their church work, and the organization firmly encourages ministerial associations.

Immigration Restriction

"We do not contend for prohibited immigration but for restricted immigration admitting only such as we deem desirable, especially the ones of high moral character and of average financial and educational attainments, who desire to adopt the citizenship of the United States and become real Americans," a statement explains.

"Through our campaign of education, teaching the fundamental principles of our government, we hope to educate and persuade to obey their first duty is to the United States."

"We do not believe that the average American can be driven, coerced, or forced to law obedience, but can be educated and persuaded to obey the law when shown the results and penalties for violating it. We aim to create public sentiment in behalf of law respect, and break down intolerance and hatred which are not Christian. We do not propose to use law or take part in raids against law violators."

LOWO FOLK REJECT RUTHENIAN TONGUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW, Poland—As a reaction against the circular issued by the Minister of Instruction introducing into the secondary schools of East Galicia instruction in the Ruthenian language, the national democratic organizations called a meeting of protest in Lowo.

As violent anti-Government and anti-state speeches were made, the police commissioner, who was present, broke up the meeting. The participants then organized a procession which was dispersed by the police, as it had not received authorization. The situation threatened to become violent, but was saved by the choice of a delegation which headed a resolution to the vice-governor, after which the participants dispersed quietly.

BRITISH NATURALISTS PROTECT WILD LIFE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The letters B. E. N. A. stand for the British Empire Naturalists' Association.

The association, and the initial letters of the words of its motto are the same, namely, "Beasts, Fish, Nature, and—blessed is the love of Nature." The founder of the association in 1905 was E. Kay Robinson, whose name in these days of radio publicity has become well known in connection with the radio-casting of the song of the nightingale. This association aims at bringing together nature lovers in all parts of the Empire and to secure protection for wild life and other forms of nature. To this end it promotes the maintenance of sanctuaries, wild flower gardens and farms; it organizes local exchange-libraries, bureaux of information, local gatherings, holiday rambles, lectures, etc.

The association makes no profits, and its officers work in an honorary capacity for the love of it. Its most visible form of work is the well edited and printed quarterly magazine Countrywide, which is full of interest to the lover of country life.

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Style a la Poiret



French Designer Would Like to Introduce New Modes and Says Fashions Have Been Practically the Same for Five Years. The Costume Shown is a Combination of Plaid Silk and Rayon.

DECLINE NOTED IN GOOD READING

Dr. Gray Urges Teachers to Stress Worth-While Books

PORTLAND, Me. (P)—So far as America is concerned, individual ownership of worth-while books is disappearing rapidly. Dr. Clifton D. Gray, president of Bates College, said in an address on "Books and the Man" before the department of English at the Maine Teachers' Convention.

"The field of spoken English is the most neglected field in our public schools," he said. "There is also a decline of the written as well as the spoken word. To inculcate a real love for the fine and simple things that have been written in our mother tongue seems a stupendous task. It is high time that we get back to the first two of the three Rs, especially the first."

The principal element in bringing up a child is not the school, said Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, State Commissioner of Education. "It is fundamentally the home's chief concern," he said, "to bring up the children in the way they should go. To this end the home seeks help of the school and the church as the chief co-operating agencies."

"The parent and the teacher should be the best kind of friends. Their efforts must be supplemented each other—it is seldom that a teacher has trouble with a child from a well ordered home. If parents and teachers occasionally will talk over their common problems, it will help both sides."

PACIFIC LIGHTING CALLS BONDS

Pacific Lighting will call for redemption Feb. 1, 1928, outstanding \$4,000,000 per cent bonds, due 1940, at 103 1/2 and interest.

French Couturier Reconciled to Slowly Changing Styles

Paul Poiret Prefers Turkish Garb—Is Quite Amazed at Extreme Fashions in United States—Uses American Goods in Designs—Finds Rayon Excellent

Paul Poiret, couturier of Paris visiting and lecturing now in the United States on the art of women's dress, disagrees with those who think fashions change too often and says, on the contrary, "Ridiculous. For five years there has not been a change worth speaking of."

Style a la Poiret



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mode and allow him to give them something wholly new. For one thing he would like to adapt the swinging, swaying, gracefully draped line which, for better example, may be related to the traditional Turkish trouser costume at its best.

For those who lift eyebrows and think that quite impossible, M. Poiret says calmly, "But why. Women have worn much uglier, much more stupid, much less adaptable costumes." However, M. Poiret is philosophic, he perceives the folly of trying to accomplish all too swiftly and so, in the meantime, he looks about to see what is of promise.

Finds Traces of Conspiracy

For one thing there is the invention of rayon. They have it in France but it is made essentially now in the United States. Therefore M. Poiret arrived in this country feeling that in some subtle fashion, American textile manufacturers were pleasantly in conspiracy with him. For here was he, wishing mightily for the opportunity to present a new mode, new lines, new manners in drapery, and there were the textile manufacturers, turning out quantities of a new material called rayon, made, it is true, as a sort of economy fabric, but really possessing draping qualities seldom hitherto enjoyed by those who put the hang of material and the application to it of drapery at the head of the factors in design.

Moreover, M. Poiret is using nothing but American made fabrics during his advocacy here of fashion adaptation. At least something pleasant is to be found in M. Poiret's determination, if he can achieve it, to bring the modification of the version, you will of the trouser skirt into the mode. It will quite finish the unhappy parade of the extreme short skirt. M. Poiret's amazement at the brevity of skirts worn by American

women is tinged with a trace of sarcasm, amusement, for it is he who comes from the place, commonly counted the home of extreme fashion—and such brief skirts are not being worn in Paris, nor could they, the French taste for grace being what it is.

M. Poiret has limited but curiously precise and graceful English. And he sat on the edge of his chair, very solemn in his pronouncements and said, "Ah, this new material will—fortunately—oblige makers of women's clothes to work in a new way. Well, it is time."

Five Years With Same Styles

"Think of it. Five years and no new mode. I have tried and tried. Others have tried. But no. Women came into our shops and said, 'No, last year I had this—I had that—I adored it so I must have it again this year.' And we, who would sigh because, alas, the women get what they want no matter whether it is good for them or not, must let them have it and shut up our new drawings."

"Of what use is it to have ideas when those who have the money to buy clothes will not accept them? Shall we come to a day when the clothes of women are as the clothes of men, how you say, 'uniform'? One type for the sport. One type for the business. One type for the dinner and after that the blank. Bah."

"But the rayon," M. Poiret brightened, his low voice took on warmth and luster. "That is the hope. With it something is possible. The transparent velvet you see everywhere. How but by rayon could we have it? Not at all. The back is silk, the face cotton and the effect is of the mirror. Rayon—and I think you have not perceived this, so—it is a democratic material, too. It is not expensive, as silk."

Sounds a Note of Warning

"But I warn you—you had better enjoy it quickly at its low price, for soon it will become a success, you think it is a success now, but wait—and then the price will grow and there will be—how you say—a pause—you see?"

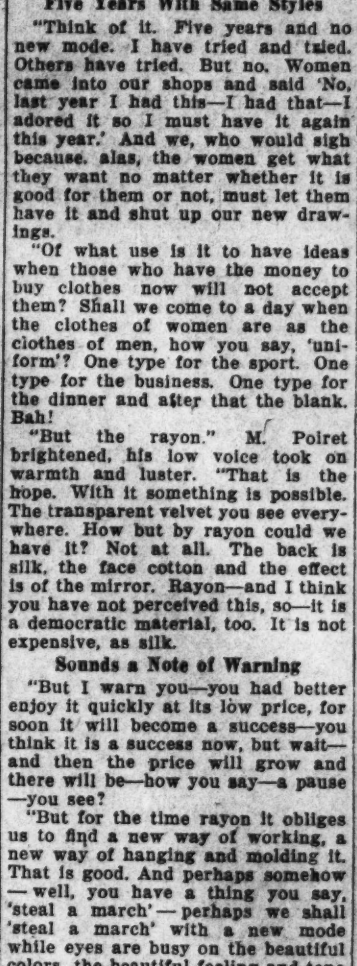
"But for the time rayon it obliges us to find a new way of working. New way of hanging and molding it. That is good. And perhaps somehow—well, you have a thing you say, 'steal a march'—perhaps we shall steal a march with a new mode while eyes are busy on the beautiful colors, the beautiful feeling and tone of this rayon." At this possibility M. Poiret smiled a little less uneasily.

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CONTROL OF ALL FLOODS IS ASKED

Uniform Program Proposed to Put Mississippi on Same Basis as Other Regions

Establishment of a unified, nationwide flood control program to govern not only necessary work on the Mississippi River, but all similar projects in the United States, is the proposal made by Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College in the current Atlantic Monthly.

UTILITIES FIELD ADVANCES NOTED

Street Car Improvements Coming, New England Club Is Told

Public utilities are an essential part of every growing community and they should assume civic duties in proportion to their importance, Ray P. Stevens, president of the American Association of Public Utility Officials, told members of the New England Street Railway Club in an address.

"Public service companies all over the United States are encouraging their employees to become active in civic organizations and movements, whether the purpose be community chest or public safety campaign or something else," Mr. Stevens declared.

Classes Conducted

"Chicago has organized a speakers' bureau, Birmingham has a class in public speaking, while Fort Worth has organized a class in public utility economics under the direction of a college professor. Some utilities are conducting radio broadcasts. Fort Worth, for example, has its own quarterly 'Social Welfare Society' band, and now its 'Interurban Theater Players.'"

"Little Rock's operation of the first radio-controlled car, and Grand Rapids' bonfire of discarded equipment are more spectacular suggestions, while asking the public to express its wishes on changes in routes, or in selecting colors for cars, and a house-to-house canvass, as in El Paso, to explain the reason for a higher bus fare, are substantial business methods."

"European observers have declared that one of the most potent reasons for American industrial supremacy is the readiness of industrial leaders, even though competitors, to exchange ideas and experiences and to discuss problems in common. Of no industry is this so true as the railway industry. The accomplishment or experience of one operator is ever at the command of others."

Field Highly Competitive

"Electric transportation has suffered from lack of service, lack of good service, in a highly competitive field. Our customers are the judges. They choose the means of transportation which appeals to them. They have become accustomed to the advantages and luxuries of private automobiles, which, thus, has become largely the measure applied to our service."

"The up and coming companies of today have selected their cars and buses in full realization of the fact that there are 22,000,000 deeply cushioned, pneumatic-tired private vehicles in use in the United States. "If electric car development had stood still, the trolley may have disappeared from all but the largest centers by this time. But it has not stood still—it will not stand still."

Protect Your Radiator

before freezing weather arrives with

IVO Radiator Glycerine

the anti-freeze that won't evaporate or boil away

Freeze-damage is costly and inconvenient. You can avoid it if you fill the cooling system of your car now with Ivo Radiator Glycerine—the safe, permanent anti-freeze.

"IVO" will not evaporate or boil away even if the weather suddenly turns warm in the winter months. If the cooling system of your car is glycerine-tight, every drop of Ivo you put in it now will be there when you drain the radiator next Spring. Because of its permanence, Ivo is actually more economical in the long run than any volatile anti-freeze solution.

Ivo has many other advantages; it is odorless; it will not burn or explode; it will not injure the new lacquer finishes; it is harmless to every part of the cooling system.

And finally, Ivo permits your motor to run in Winter at Summer efficiency because of its higher boiling point.

An interesting booklet outlining the advantages of radiator glycerine and giving detailed instructions for its use will be mailed free upon request. Mail us the coupon below if you wish a copy.

Procter & Gamble
CINCINNATI, O.

PROCTER & GAMBLE, Glycerine Dept. A-10
Glynn Building, Cincinnati, O.

Please send me a copy of your "Radiator Glycerine" booklet and the address of the nearest IVO dealer.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....



SLADE'S Ginger

In order to get the right results in cooking, your spices must be absolutely pure. Ask for Slade's by name. You are sure then of high-grade spices that are honestly full strength.

D. & L. SLADE CO.

Boston, Mass.

(A New England Institution)

The Spaulding-Moss Colonial Gift Shop

BOUDOIR or
END TABLE
LAMP

14-INCH BASE
10-INCH SHADE

AN ARTISTIC LAMP with a new idea in decorative treatment. Base of rich imitation onyx with standard of exquisitely tinted porcelain—in orchid, rose and blue—ornamented with dancing nymphs. The paper parchment shade is in perfect harmony.

We advise early selection from our great stock of beautiful Christmas cards.

SPaulding-MOSS COMPANY
42-44 Franklin St. Boston

\$11.37
per day

Round the World

Visit 22 ports in 14 countries. 110 days of glorious adventuring.

Enjoy the luxury of magnificent President Liners. Spacious decks enclosed in glass. Outside rooms. A world famous cuisine. Liberal stopovers at any port. Fortnightly sailings of Dollar Liners from Boston and New York for the Orient via Havana, Panama and California. Weekly sailings from Los Angeles and San Francisco for the Orient (via Honolulu) and Round the World. Fortnightly sailings from Naples, Genoa and Marseilles for Boston and New York.

An American Mail Liner sails every two weeks from Seattle for Japan, China and Manila.

Dollar Steamship Line
American Mail Line

177 State St. Boston—Phone Hubbard 6211
1510 Railroad Ave. S. Seattle—Robert Dollar Bldg. San Francisco

MANUFACTURERS PLEAD LOWER CORPORATE TAX

Flat Rate Policy Reacts to
(Stockholders' Detri-
ment Is Charge

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Reduction of the federal tax on corporations until it ultimately approximates the normal tax on individual incomes and adequate control by the Federal Government of the Mississippi River flood waters were favored in resolutions unanimously adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers in closing its thirty-second annual convention here.

The committee on taxation made a report in which the present corporation tax was denounced because of the alleged injustice of its flat rate regardless of income of the shareholders, who, it was pointed out, ultimately paid the tax and because it was declared to result in manifold taxation on many commodities.

James A. Emery, general counsel for the association, discussed the question in detail, after which the resolution was adopted favoring a corporate tax approximating the normal individual tax rate and until this is possible the greatest possible reduction of this tax that this Government's finances will permit.

On flood control, the association adopted resolutions taking the same stand as that advocated by John M. Parker, former Governor of Louisiana, at an earlier session, that the Federal Government should assume responsibility for adequate control of the Mississippi floods and that government engineers should have supervision of the work.

The convention also adopted resolutions favoring legislation to permit resale price control by the manufacturer; maintenance in power of the present tariff commission; retention of the present quota plan for immigration restriction rather than a so-called "national origins" method and legislation permitting voluntary consolidation of railways, subject to approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Howard Cheney, South Manchester, Conn., discussing the program proposed by the committee on junior education and employment, made the proposal that a program be adopted for combining practical education with employment of children of school age under state supervision. He suggested that state authorities co-operate with employers in progressive training combined with employment to "carry this mass forward with a creative ideal of accomplishment in place of the ideas of idleness which you are instilling today."

STEADY ADVERTISING SEEN AS INVESTMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Consistent advertising is an investment second to none, according to C. M. Lemperly of Cleveland, at the annual convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association here.

Mr. Lemperly, who is sales manager for one of the largest paint firms in the country, declared that not only is advertising essential for the success of any business, but that it must be maintained "because the public soon forgets." Certain manufacturers who thought they would save money by discontinuing or cutting their advertising, he said, "can attest to this."

NEW YORK LANDMARKS SOLD
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The site of the Collis P. Huntington mansion in Fifth Avenue at Fifty-seventh Street has been sold to William Ziegler Jr. as part of a real estate trade involving properties valued at \$11,000,000. Simultaneously announcement was made of the transfer of the site of the Renaissance Hotel in Fifth Avenue at Forty-third Street to the Schulte Real Estate Company.

Sterling Silver Flatware

We carry in our stock over twenty different patterns in SOLID SILVER
Tableware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.

F. A. KNOWLTON
374 Main Street, Worcester
Jewelers for Over 50 Years

Greeting Cards

For Every Occasion
Jewelry—of quality.
Diamonds—real values.
Fine Stationery—ladies' and gentlemen's
Fountain Pens—all makes.
WE REPAIR
ALL MAKES OF FOUNTAIN PENS
LUNDBORG & CO.
286 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

In Our Coat Salon:

STYLES:
Charmingly feminine,
Slendering, Chic.
MATERIALS:
Smooth broadcloth-like fabrics,
Maiden, Dovebloom, Venise,
Kashmir and Lustrova.
FURS:
About 65% of the new coats
use long-haired furs: Wolf,
Fox, Badger, Lynx, etc. What-
ever the fur: plenty of it.
COLORS:
Browns, with the richness of
red found in Autumn leaves.
Black, especially with con-
trasting furs.
Gross Strauss Co.
335 Main Street, Worcester

"Art Preservative of All Arts" Faces Another Great Change



THE AUGUST-HUNTER CAMERA COMPOSER
Those Who Know the New Machine Expect the Composing Firm of the Future to Consist Mainly of Offices Equipped With Camera Composers. The Application of Telegraphy Will Enable a Machine Installed in London to Set Up the Same Matter in Many Towns Simultaneously.

Sunset Stories

A New Garden

AUNT KITTY, what are you packing in that basket? Please tell me." Miriam hopped up and down on her toes with delight. "It doesn't look like a picnic because there isn't anything to eat around." "No, it isn't a picnic, dear," said Aunt Kitty. "Guess again."

Miriam puckered up her brow as though thinking very hard. "Maybe, maybe you are taking something to somebody." "Wrong again," said Aunt Kitty, smiling. "Why, that's a trowel you just put in! What are you going to do, Auntie? Oh, I know it must be something fine!"

"Well, it's like this," began Aunt Kitty with exasperating slowness. "I thought that maybe you children would like to make a—"

"Hurry, Aunt Kitty, I'm nearly bursting to know," cried Miriam. "A winter garden in a glass bowl!"

Miriam gave a little gasp of surprise. "How wonderful! But I never heard of a garden in a glass bowl!" she exclaimed. "How soon do we begin?"

"Here come Ted and Nancy now from school. We'll start right off." The door swung open, and brother and sister came racing into the room. "We're going to make a winter garden!" cried Miriam, eager to break the news. "Don't take your coats off."

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" shouted Ted and Nancy together. Off they all went, Ted carrying the basket, and Aunt Kitty leading the way to the woodland. Tramp, tramp through the crackling leaves, over rutty roadways, and finally along the narrow path that led into the woods. Ted and Nancy hurried on ahead, while Miriam stopped every few steps to gather bright colored leaves. Then Aunt Kitty called the children about her.

"We need some moss first," she said, "so that our garden will have something to grow in. Let me see now, who can spy the first patch of moss?"

Off they started with a shout, all

Coats Dresses Furs at Removal Sale Reductions

S. MARCUS CO.

375-377 Main Street, Worcester



WORCESTER, MASS.

John MacInnes

WORCESTER, MASS.

A Marvelous Value!

**3-Piece
Livingroom Suite**

Actually worth \$129

Specially priced at \$100

Your choice of 6 different coverings. Consists of a 75-inch daybed, one large roomy club chair and a high back wing chair. The cushions are reversible. *Take a look.*

Marcellus Roper Co.

284 Main Street
WORCESTER, MASS.



Keep Rolling with Kelly

SHERER'S

WORCESTER

Headquarters for

DANIEL HAYS'

Superseam

BUCKSKIN GLOVES

Ware Pratt Co.

Main Street at Pearl
WORCESTER

THE tone of the Knabe is exquisite. The quality of the Knabe is superb.

—from France —from Belgium —from Italy

An interesting display may be seen in our Furniture Department—Fourth Floor

DENHOLM & McKAY CO.

WORCESTER, MASS.

QUALITY ALWAYS FIRST

**Skyscraper
Rubbish Burner**

An ideal home incinerator. Solidly constructed. Electrically welded—will not warp—cannot rust. Four sizes.

DUNCAN & GOODELL CO.

38 MECHANIC STREET, WORCESTER

—from France —from Belgium —from Italy

An interesting display may be seen in our Furniture Department—Fourth Floor

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DENHOLM & McKAY CO.

WORCESTER, MASS.

Camera Composers Augur Revolution in Printing

Big Firm in West of England Orders 10 Machines—
Commercial Production Stage Reached—Great
Saving of Time and Cost

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—That the wonderful August-Hunter camera composer has passed the experimental and has reached the production stage was impressed on a representative of The Christian Science Monitor when shown three machines which were part of an order of 10 for a big printing firm in the west of England.

When the invention was in the experimental stage it was claimed that it would revolutionize printing by doing away with metal type and the ordinary compositor's methods connected therewith. Since then little has been heard of it, except perhaps in the printing trade.

A conversation with J. R. C. August revealed the fact that during the last two years steady progress has been made. Five separate stages have been gone through, each one showing a drastic simplification of the machinery, until now, said Mr. August, "I regard the machine as fool-proof and a sound commercial proposition."

The possibility of operator's mistakes has been reduced to a minimum, as have also the chances of the breakdown of any part of the machinery. The whole of the working parts are standardized and the work can be fitted in a very short space of time.

Asked whether he anticipated his invention coming into use for the daily press, Mr. August said he had no doubt that it would knock at least an hour off the time now required to produce a paper, thus allowing them to go to press an hour later, but the daily press would probably be the last to give up present methods.

For the rest of the printing trade the main claims of the invention are as stated two years ago: (1) Composing rooms instead of being great halls fitted with costly machinery will consist of offices with their camera composers. Capital outlay by the printing industry must be exor-

mously reduced owing to the elimination of the composing plant. (2) The application of telegraphy, either by wire or wireless, to the invention will enable a machine installed in London, say, to set up the same matter simultaneously in many provincial towns. (3) Books and magazines and printing of all kinds must become cheaper; and they should also become more beautiful because of the great variety of type available and the avoidance of intermediate processes.

European and American companies under the name of "Thothmic" have been formed to deal with the production of the camera composer. The name Thothmic is well chosen, for Thoth is the Greek name for the Egyptian god of letters.

MOTOR VEHICLES INCREASE
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The number of motor vehicles registered in the United States during the first half of 1927 totaled 20,951,333, an increase of 1,374,578, or 7 per cent, over registration in the corresponding period last year, the United States Bureau of Public Roads announced.

**New
Fall Hats**
—from KNOX
—from STETSON
—from BORSALINO

Haynes & Company
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"
On Main Street, Springfield

**TRUE BROTHERS
Jewelers**
Established 1838

1386-1390 MAIN STREET
—46 PYNCHON STREET
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Chapin & O'Brien
Jewelers**
336 Main Street Worcester

Our \$50.00
Diamond
Engagement Ring
is a splendid value.

The diamond is of the same fine quality as our \$500.00 ring and is of a generous size. Choice of settings.

I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes

Our New Autumn Models
are now on display

1896 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

**Let Us Launder
Your Curtains**
**Scott's
Laundry Co.**
"No Spots at Scott's"
DIAL 9-1899

333 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass.

**THIRD NATIONAL BANK
and
TRUST COMPANY
of Springfield**
Complete Banking Service

Capital Funds Over \$4,400,000
Total Resources Over \$35,000,000

MAIN STREET at HARRISON AVE.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Things You Will Need
FOR WINTER**
Ash Cans
Coal Scoops
Fireplace Fixtures
Oil Heaters for
Houses and Garages

**CARLISLE
HARDWARE COMPANY**
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Specialty Shop
for
Smartly Styled and Moderately Priced

Coats—Frocks

Katherine H. Horan
305-309 BRIDGE STREET
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Who's Needing Furniture
or Floor Coverings?**

Forced Clearance of Both Stocks Last Through
Wednesday, November 2nd

OPENING THE TOY STORE DEMANDS CONSOLIDATION
OF RUGS AND FURNITURE IN ONE DEPARTMENT

Until November 2nd, a great majority of our Furniture stock will carry reductions anywhere from 1/4 to 1/2—and even greater savings on certain odd items.

Rugs and everything comprising our Floor Coverings Stock on sale at exactly 20% less than regular prices. Both events are so unlimited that they should guarantee savings on just about anything in Furniture or Floor Coverings that you could need.

FORBES & WALLACE, Inc.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MOVE TO CUT COST OF BRAILLE BIBLES

Los Angeles Society Hopes
Thus to Help Blind

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—Production of the King James version of the Holy Bible for use of the blind at a greatly reduced price is the goal recently set by the Braille Bible Society of Los Angeles.

The society hopes eventually to reduce the price to \$1 a volume, or \$21 for the complete Bible. As a beginning in this direction, the price has been reduced to \$57.33 for a limited number. A gift of \$1000 made this possible.

Demand for the Braille Bible, the society reports, is growing steadily as an increasing number learn to read the Braille system.

CHICAGO BOND OFFERING
CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Chicago South Park Commissioners will receive bids on \$3,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds, due in one to 20 years, on Nov. 1. Of this total \$1,000,000 are for Grant Park improvement and \$2,000,000 for Lake Front extension.

**The
Morris Plan**
offers a dignified, business-like way to obtain money for constructive purposes. Our rates are reasonable and repayment is made on a convenient weekly or monthly basis.

Complete information gladly given.

LOANS
THE MORRIS PLAN
48-50 Vernon Street, License No. 129
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

**Springfield
Public Market**
1427-1429 Main Street
14-16-18-20-22 Harrison Avenue

We carry a most complete line of high grade food products. Fine fruits and vegetables, pure sea food, dairy products, our own bakery goods, delicatessen department, a full line of groceries, fine meats, poultry and provisions.

**Bausch & Lomb
Sport Glass**
Covers an area of
84 feet at \$100
pairs \$11.50

CAMERAS
C. ROGERS & CO.
1245 Main Street
Springfield, Mass.

**HARDER
COAL & SUPPLY CO.**

BOTH
OLD COMPANY LEHIGH
AND
WILKES-BARRE
COAL

MASONS' MATERIALS
Telephone
3-6017
2-3193
Springfield, Mass.

THE FLINT & BRICKETT CO.
1293 Main Street, Springfield, Mass. Opp. Court Square

"Good Furniture and the Truth About It"—Store New Throughout

Low Prices In the keynote of this
October Sale of
ORIENTAL RUGS

A new department in this fine old store of dependable furnishings, and the low prices are to introduce this new and colorful end of our business.

Carpet Size Rugs in Bokharas and Chorivans
Averaging 9x12 feet. Very handsome, sturdy rugs at an exceedingly low price for this make, size and quality. This lot each \$195.00.

Hosiery Repair Shop
MAIN FLOOR
48-HOUR SERVICE

Albert Steiger Company
A Store of Specialty Shops
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Announcement

We are pleased to announce our first showing of Personal Cards for Christmas. We have a very large assortment to select from and feel sure we can please you.

We also have very attractive Christmas boxes of assorted cards at 50c and \$1.00 each. We will mail you one on receipt of price and six cents to cover postage.

VINING & BORRNER
179-181 State Street—Near Maple Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

DARTMOUTH IN THE BIG GAME

Green Meets Yale on Saturday's Football Field—Annapolis vs. Pennsylvania

Eastern college football will close its first month of the 1927 season this week-end, and while there are one or two games scheduled for tomorrow which will have a bearing on the championship for the eastern leadership in this great fall sport, the schedule does not offer as many high-class contests or promises as many upsets as last week-end furnished.

The game which has the call this Saturday is the one that brings Dartmouth College against Yale in the "big bowl." Last year the Green was defeated 14 to 7 and the players from Hanover have yet to win their first victory over the Elis in the football sport. Last year much confidence prevailed in the Dartmouth camp, and while there is fully as much confidence shown today, it is realized by Coach Jess B. Hawley and his players that Yale is going to put a stronger eleven against them tomorrow than faced them in 1926, and if they are to defeat the Blue, they must play better football than they have previously shown this year.

Dartmouth was well pleased with its victory over Harvard last Saturday, but realizes that the score of 30 to 0 does not really tell the merits of the two teams. Dartmouth cannot play the same kind of football tomorrow and hope to get away with a victory. The Green is especially anxious to win as it has not yet been defeated, and if it can take the game tomorrow, has a good chance of going through the season undefeated.

Yale is showing strength. That Coach T. A. D. Jones is developing one of his best eleven at New Haven in this, his last year as head coach, is good news, and not apparent each week. Yale lost to University of Georgia in a game in which the Blue played very poor football, but since then the Elis have grown better and better with each week-end and tomorrow is expected to see them well along toward top form. In Bruce Caldwell 23, Yale has a player who will come pretty close to holding his own with either M. J. Lane '28 or A. E. Marsters '28, the two Dartmouth stars, and the two Elis are expected to give the Dartmouth stars more opposition on their sweeping end runs than they received from Harvard.

In general, Dartmouth is expected to have a slight edge as Capt. R. B. MacPhail '28 is one of the best quarter-backs in the East this year.

Harvard University, which is expected to have a slight edge on the Western Conference eleven of the fall tomorrow when Indiana University invades the Stadium. For the first time since the first game of the season, Harvard is generally picked to win this game. Coach Arnold Horn '21, has his first squad in shape for tomorrow's game with the exception of G. E. Donaghy '23, and with the experience gained from the Dartmouth game, the Crimson should be stronger than in any previous game of the season.

Former Chicago Star Coaching Indiana is being coached by H. O. Pace, former University of Chicago football, basketball and basketball star. His record to date is very good. He held University of Notre Dame to a 10-6 victory last Saturday and on the previous Saturday beat the University of Minnesota eleven to 14-14 tie. The University of Chicago is the only eleven that has defeated Indiana in its history. The team has really shown up better than Purdue, which defeated Harvard three weeks ago, but to offset this record to date is very good. Harvard is much stronger than.

Princeton is one of the eastern teams that can still claim a victory in each game played and the Black and Blue should have little difficulty in running its list up to five tomorrow with William and Mary College as the opposition. The Tigers have shown as much strength this year as in some of those past and as Coach W. W. Roper expects, the Tigers should have no trouble in keeping their record clean.

The two United States academies are going to have two strenuous games this week-end, although both should come through with victories. West Point, after its unexpected defeat at the hands of Yale last Saturday, will not have any "set-up" with Bucknell University as its opponent, but it should win by a narrow margin. Bucknell has won all of its games to date, but with the exception of the 13-0 victory over Pennsylvania State College, its showing has not been very impressive.

Navy Faces Pennsylvania Annapolis faces the University of Pennsylvania, which has not made a very impressive showing in its first two games, while the Navy has been showing up as well as last year. Head Coach L. A. Young '16 is trying to rebuild his Red and Blue by following the defeat at the hands of the Pennsylvania State and Chicago and it will be interesting to see just how much success he has met with, especially as his eleven will be called upon to face Harvard on the following week-end. The Midshipmen have lost only to Notre Dame and showed considerable strength against Duke last Saturday.

New York State is going to furnish two games which promise hard football and in one of them a team which has strong claims for the eastern leadership will meet its first real opposition of the year. This is the New York University-Colgate University game. Colgate should prove easy for the Violets, although the former has shown flashes of splendid football, notably in the Columbia game. It has also shown a lack of championship class, notable against Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Washburn College, while New York has been very consistent and has run up 213 points to 19.

Cornell and Columbia will renew a famous rivalry at Ithaca and the two teams are expected to be fairly well matched. Cornell has lost to Princeton and Columbia to Colgate so that little will be involved in the outcome of the battle. Last year Columbia defeated the Red and White with a 17-0 victory.

Penn State Ranking Well With the exception of its game against Bucknell, Penn State has shown some splendid football and it continues to improve in the past. It is going to be hard to keep the Nittany Lions from occupying a high place in the eastern standing this fall. Lafayette College will furnish the opposition for Coach Hugo Besdek's men this week-end and a good game is expected as the latter has done well this fall, despite its defeat at the hands of Washington & Jefferson College last Saturday. This will be the annual "Home Coming" game for State, an added incentive for winning. It is also the first time in 11 years that the two colleges have met.

Blue and White's Star Punter

William J. Madden '28 Columbia Varsity Football Team



WILLIAM J. MADDEN '28 Columbia Varsity Football Team.

Soccer Football in the Mid-West

CHICAGO—Three members of the Intercollegiate Conference have taken up soccer on a varsity scale and in the near future will have scheduled games to be played on the morning of football contests. Ohio State University has taken the lead, being interested in the game for a good many years. The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 13—St. Paul at Duluth; 15—Kansas City at St. Paul; 16—Kansas City at Duluth; 17—Kansas City at St. Paul; 18—Kansas City at Duluth; 19—Kansas City at St. Paul; 20—Kansas City at Duluth; 21—Kansas City at St. Paul; 22—Kansas City at Duluth; 23—Kansas City at St. Paul; 24—Kansas City at Duluth; 25—Kansas City at St. Paul; 26—Kansas City at Duluth; 27—Kansas City at St. Paul; 28—Kansas City at Duluth; 29—Kansas City at St. Paul; 30—Kansas City at Duluth; 31—Kansas City at St. Paul.

Ohio State has its first organized soccer team in 1913 when it defeated the University of Illinois team at Columbus, Nov. 19. University of Iowa also is encouraging soccer. Ohio State has its first organized soccer team in 1913 when it defeated the University of Illinois team at Columbus, Nov. 19. University of Iowa also is encouraging soccer.

The present venture of the Scarlet and Gray is under the direction of Leo Staley, who is a physical education department. Staley has over three dozen men reporting every night on the soccer field south of the stadium. Some of the candidates for the team are as follows:

Yale Weekly Advocates Return to Unpaid Football Coaches

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28 (AP)—Return to "something like the unpaid coaching system" is being advocated by the Yale Alumni Association, which, in consequence of T. A. D. Jones' retirement at the end of this football season Yale University looks about for a new coach.

The Alumni Association, which is the Yale Alumni weekly which will appear today. "We hope that full consideration will be given to the question whether Yale cannot at that time make a radical change as regards her football coaching, according to present plans, like the unpaid coaching system of former days," says the weekly.

"There is much to be gained in spirit and in the undergraduate body. As we look at the football it is a great sport and participation in it by as many undergraduates as possible is to be desired. It is the natural frame of energetic youth. Intercollegiate football, within bounds, is wholly desirable, as it gives a flip to the sport and something to work for for the undergraduate body. Competent coaching for the teams so that as individuals they know how to play and as teams what plays to attempt under the varying conditions of a hard game is essential.

"It would seem that these things could be secured without paying the coach and his staff of assistants. We are for a complete reversal of practice in this regard, and for a careful consideration of the question whether this can not be done now, when a new arrangement to begin next year is open to us.

"The greatest obstacle to such a course is the public opinion that demands victories, and that considers that the only way to get them is to hire the best coaches and put the responsibility for the season on them. This, of course, is putting the methods of outside business competition into college sports. It is taking the university to do what an industrial concern would do if it wants to beat a competitor in its sales. We do not think this is the way to go about it.

"Football is a college game and for the benefit of the undergraduates. It is not an advertisement for the university. It is a game for the students to play for the love of the game.

RESTAURANTS

ADRIAN, MICH. Gussenbauer's Cafeteria

Open Week Days 11:00 to 1:30 5:00 to 7:00

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CONCORD, N. H.

American Hockey League Opens Soon

Schedule of Forty Games for Each Club—First Game in Winnipeg Nov. 21

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ST. PAUL, Minn.—Play in the American Hockey Association will begin Nov. 21, when the Minneapolis team will journey to Winnipeg for the first contest of the 1927-28 season. Duluth will see the close of the season, Minneapolis being scheduled there March 22.

Forty games are listed for each team, 20 on home ice and 20 away. Each team, except St. Paul and Minneapolis, will make three trips to other cities in the league, playing a two-game series on two trips and a single match on the third. Because St. Paul and Minneapolis are large single communities with no line of division perceptible to the stranger, the arrangement of games is somewhat different. They will play on consecutive dates only twice, games in two-game series alternating between the St. Paul Hippodrome and the Minneapolis Arena, Dec. 26 and 27, and Feb. 10 and 11. Six single matches are divided between the two teams.

The schedule was announced, following the recent annual meeting of the association which referred it to a committee including J. E. Fitzgerald, St. Paul; Lloyd Turner, Minneapolis; and W. F. Grant, Kansas City. The St. Paul games scheduled at Duluth are: Nov. 8 and 9; Nov. 15 and 16; Nov. 22 and 23; Nov. 29 and 30; Dec. 6 and 7; Dec. 13 and 14; Dec. 20 and 21; Dec. 27 and 28; Jan. 3 and 4; Jan. 10 and 11; Jan. 17 and 18; Jan. 24 and 25; Jan. 31 and Feb. 1; Feb. 8 and 9; Feb. 15 and 16; Feb. 22 and 23; Feb. 29 and March 1; March 8 and 9; March 15 and 16; March 22 and 23; March 29 and April 1; April 8 and 9; April 15 and 16; April 22 and 23; April 29 and May 1; May 8 and 9; May 15 and 16; May 22 and 23; May 29 and June 1; June 8 and 9; June 15 and 16; June 22 and 23; June 29 and July 1; July 8 and 9; July 15 and 16; July 22 and 23; July 29 and Aug. 1; Aug. 8 and 9; Aug. 15 and 16; Aug. 22 and 23; Aug. 29 and Sept. 1; Sept. 8 and 9; Sept. 15 and 16; Sept. 22 and 23; Sept. 29 and Oct. 1; Oct. 8 and 9; Oct. 15 and 16; Oct. 22 and 23; Oct. 29 and Nov. 1; Nov. 8 and 9; Nov. 15 and 16; Nov. 22 and 23; Nov. 29 and Dec. 1; Dec. 8 and 9; Dec. 15 and 16; Dec. 22 and 23; Dec. 29 and Jan. 1; Jan. 8 and 9; 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RADIO

FOUR-PRONG A. C. TUBE IS ANNOUNCED

Arcturus Type Is Easily
Adapted to Present Types
of Receivers

Alternating current tubes fall into two general categories, the filament emitter, or "raw A. C." tube, and the filament heater type. The former tube is merely the conventional bulb with the filament designed with the special requirements of A. C. operation in thought and operated from a step-down transformer instead of a storage battery. The filament is so designed that the fluctuating fields within the tube more or less counteract each other, while changes in the grid circuits are usually balanced out with a potentiometer. The filament heater type eliminates the filament altogether as an electron emitter, the filament acting as a heater for the cathode or emitter which surrounds the filament.

The filament heater type of tube is itself divisible into two classes, the low potential high current type and the high voltage low current design. The majority of tubes are of the former design. The high current tube has been hit upon by many designers with the idea of reducing the electrostatic field about the filament which is proportional to the voltage drop across it. The low current tube exists through a process of reverse reasoning, namely that it is easier to shield against an electrostatic field, of the nature encountered in the tube, than the electromagnetic field.

The shielding of the grid and plate

is accomplished by means of the cathode which surrounds the filament heater. Morecroft and Turner have pointed out in the Institute of Radio Engineers proceedings for August, 1925, that a metallic sheath about a radiating wire (the arrangement of cathode and heater) offers no impediment whatever to the extension of an electromagnetic field. However, experimental evidence seems to show that a certain amount of electrostatic shielding is effected by such a device.

The Arcturus Tubes
The Arcturus A. C. tubes fall in this last group. The filament heater operates from a potential of 15 volts and consumes a current of .35 amperes. Aside from the electrical advantages of this design the volt-ampere characteristics of the filament are of particular convenience to the enthusiast or service man altering receivers for A. C. operation, due to the fact that the ordinary step-down transformer may be used as the heater source of current. Special transformers are not required. Also, it is quite practical to operate all heaters in parallel without the use of extra heavy leads, making it possible, in many instances, to utilize the original filament wiring of a receiver.

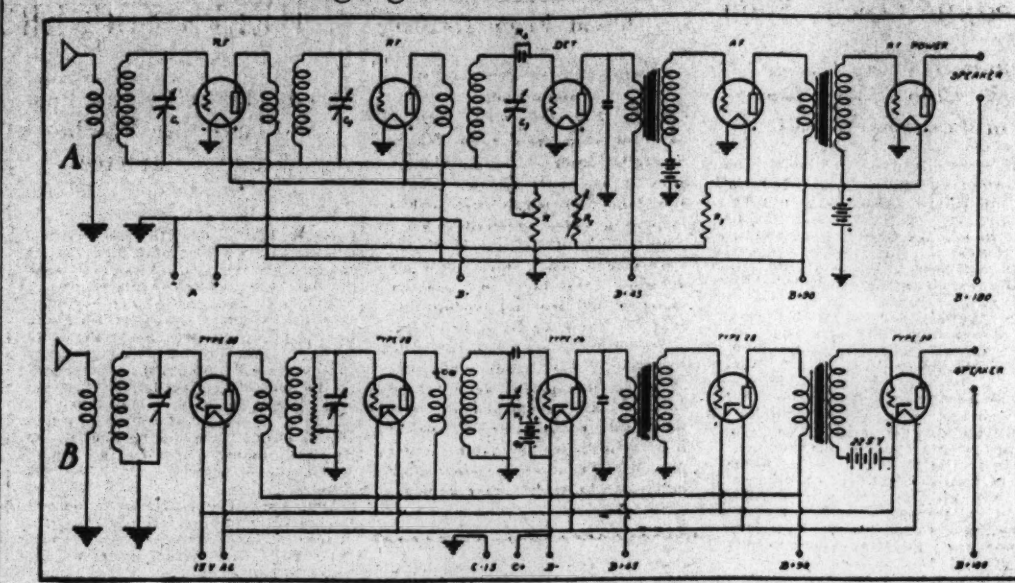
One side of the cathode is connected to the heater, adapting the tube to the standard four-prong UX base, again limiting the number of changes which must be made for A. C. operation.

The Arcturus tubes are made in three types, detector, amplifier and power tubes, all of which are of the heater design. Potentiometers are thereby eliminated from the circuits, and consistent grid and filament wiring may be used throughout the circuit.

The filament heater of the Arcturus tube is of carbon, operating at a temperature considerably lower than that of the usual carbon incandescent light, thereby insuring exceptionally long life to the tube. While the tubes on life test as yet show no indication of approaching the end of their usefulness, comparison of the Arcturus filament consuming 4.5 watts to the candlepower with a filament of the usual carbon lamp consuming 3.5 watts per candlepower would indicate a theoretical life well in excess of 1000 hours.

The Arcturus tube also departs from conventional practice in the elimination of any insulating material between the heater and the cathode. It is extremely difficult to eliminate gases from such insulating material due to the fact that during evacuation they are heated only to moderate temperatures by conduction and ra-

Changing Set Over for A. C. Tubes



diation and are under no bombardment.

Adaptation of Receivers
As is implied by the parallelism of filaments and the use of standard sockets, the adaptation of receivers to A. C. operation employing the Arcturus tubes, is greatly facilitated, while the alteration of different circuits necessarily holds problems of varying nature and degree of complexity, a consistent application of intelligent generalities should insure a success in practically all instances.

Many receivers require only one or two alterations to adapt them to operation with these tubes. The accompanying diagram indicates the method of alteration. Sketch A of Figure 1 shows a conventional five-tube tuned R. F. receiver, stabilized and volume-controlled by returning the R. F. grids through a potentiometer. Sketch B shows this circuit worked over for A. C. operation with Arcturus four-prong tubes.

While the diagram speaks for itself, it is desirable to stress the salient points associated with the change. All grounds must be eliminated from the filament circuit. The filaments are wired in parallel. While it is desirable though not essential that the filament wiring be twisted or laced, the wires must be close together. All grid returns excepting from the power tube are grounded and the necessary biases (excepting detector) secured by connecting the bias potential to ground and the remaining side of the battery to the plus filament post or posts on the tube or tubes to be biased.

Grid Bias Details
A positive bias of 4.5 to 9 volts is applied to the grid of the detector tube through a five-megohm leak. (The negative post of the battery running to the cathode or plus filament post on the socket.) A grid condenser is used, in the conventional manner, detection still being effected by grid current rectification.

The power tube is biased in the usual way—2.5 volts is applied to the grid with a plate voltage of 180. It is impracticable to use a rheostat with A. C. tubes. Also any volume control, such as a potentiometer, which functions by varying the grid bias to the R. F. tubes, will introduce hum, certain adjustment of the client control of regeneration and volume can be effected by placing a variable zero-to-200,000-ohm resistor across one R. F. secondary.

Should it be desirable for any reason to operate a receiver wired for Arcturus A. C. operation from battery, ordinary tubes may be plugged into the sockets and the set so operated without making any change whatsoever.

C. M. SCHWAB GETS NEW POST
Special from Moscow, Russia
NEW YORK—Charles W. Schwab, chairman of the board of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has been elected president of the American Iron and Steel Institute. Mr. Schwab succeeds the late Judge Elbert H. Gary. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, has been elected a vice-president of the institute, and Eugene J. Buffington, president of the Illinois Steel Company, a director.

Radio Program Notes

RADIO audiences will have the opportunity to hear Ethel Leginska as pianist and again as conductor, in the second of the series of Celebrity Hours over the Columbia Broadcasting System at 9 p. m., Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, when this widely acclaimed musician will play several Chopin numbers on the piano, and also will conduct the Columbia Symphony Orchestra in Liszt's "Les Preludes," and "The Flower Waltz" from the "Nutcracker Suite," by Tchaikovsky.

On the same program Fraser Gange, the distinguished British bass-baritone, will sing, among other songs, Schumann's "The Two Grenadiers," and "On the Road to Mandalay," for which he particularly is noted, and also Richard Wagner's "Song of the Evening Star," and Victor Herbert's "Gypsy Love Song."

The Kolster Famous Composer Hour following at 10 p. m., will be dedicated to Sir Arthur Sullivan, telling the story in music of the life of Sir Arthur, who will always be known for his association with W. S. Gilbert in producing the world famous Gilbert and Sullivan light operas. In this connection it is hard to realize that the same Sir Arthur Sullivan composed "The Lost Chord," which is diametrically opposite in character to the sprightly music of "The Mikado" and "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Vincent Lopez and his orchestra, who have been heard from the Casa Lopez through WEAF and associated stations on Thursday evenings from 10 to 11 p. m., eastern standard time, will now be heard Wednesday evenings beginning Nov. 2, at the same time.

For the Retold Tales Hour the program department of the Pacific network of the NBC has selected Rudyard Kipling's story, "The Man Who Would Be King," for Wednesday, Nov. 2, from 9 to 10 p. m. The cast, which will present this story, which will be in dialogue form, are: Dravot, Jean Paul King; Peachy, William Rainey; editor, Ben Leger; fish, M. E. Harlan; man, Lloyd Yoder.

The popular instrumental combination of the Genery Stevens interests, called the "Butter and Egg Boys," is once more focusing its latest dance novelties, is again certain, radio fans with its weekly radio-casts on 9 o'clock, Wednesday.

The "Butter and Egg Boys" have recently increased their organization to the latest, the instruments now include a piano, saxophone, banjo, drums and xylophone, violin and double bass. Last winter they scored heavily with the radio audience when only four instruments were utilized. With the additional instruments it is expected that all previous records will be eclipsed.

Vaughn de Leath, contralto soloist, will be the feature of the program of the Champion Sparkers, to be radio-cast through the Blue Network at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time (7 o'clock, central standard time), Wednesday, Nov. 2.

Nocturne from "Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
Indian Summer.....Victor Herbert
The Last Rose of Summer
In Autumn.....Edward MacDowell
October Twilight.....Henry Hadley
Autumn and Winter.....A. Giazounov
The Skaters Wait
The Awakening of Spring

The addition of eleven stations of the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network for the Ipana Troubadours' weekly program, effective Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, will extend their radio audience to various sections of the country not heretofore reached directly and bring the total number to 21 stations. The Ipana Troubadours' program is heard at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, which is 8 o'clock central standard time.

Four stations in the South and two in the Southwest are added at this time. These are WHAS, Louisville; WSM, Nashville; WMO, Memphis; WSB, Atlanta; KVOO, Bristow, and WBAF, Fort Worth. In addition the half hour program will be heard through three new stations in the middle West and two which were added after the summer season to complete the additional network.

The Ipana Troubadours' program for the extended audience will be as follows:
Medley from musical comedy, "Good News"
Cello solo
Two Guitars
Reminiscent Waltzes
Just Another Day Wasted Away
Up in the Clouds
String section
"Was Only a Sun Shower"

This program will now be heard through WEAF, New York; WEEL, Boston; WRC, Washington; WGY, Schenectady; WGR, Buffalo; WCAE, Pittsburgh; WWJ, Detroit; WLBB, Chicago; KGO, St. Louis; WCO, Minneapolis-St. Paul; WTAM, Cleveland; WOC, Davenport; WHO, Des Moines; WOW, Omaha; WDAF, Kansas City; KVOO, Bristow; WHAS, Louisville; WSM, Nashville; WMO, Memphis; WSB, Atlanta; and WBAF, Fort Worth.

The Standard Oil Company of New York has engaged the exclusive radio services of Van and Schenck, the popular harmony duo, for a series of 13 weekly radio-casts, according to a statement issued by the National Broadcasting Company, whose facilities will be utilized for the program.

The Socony radio-casting contract begins Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, when Van and Schenck, "Sam, the Touring Man" and the Soconians, a versatile group of instrumental artists, will be heard from 7:30 to 8 o'clock, eastern standard time, through WEAF and the following stations: WTIC, Hartford; WJAR, Providence; WTG, Worcester; WCHS, Portland (Me.); WGY, Schenectady and WGR, Buffalo. It is quite possible that WEEL, Boston, will be added to this list, the NBC announcement stated.

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CHRISTIAN HELP NEEDED IN CHINA

Foreign Missions Board Is
Told Chinese Still Wel-
come Friendly Aid

"There has been a tremendous awakening along educational lines in China," said Miss Myfanwy Wood, long a missionary in China, speaking to members of the American Board of Foreign Missions from all parts of the United States and to missionaries from distant corners of the earth, gathered in Boston to discuss appropriations for carrying on the work of the American board, the oldest foreign missionary organization in America, in the 13 foreign countries in which schools are supported. "China has an open door for everything foreign. Therefore we find moving pictures from the West dumped in upon her, with no attempt at censorship; modern industrial methods, good as well as bad, adopted by her big business concerns; along with the adoption of the other goods and bads of modern civilization," said Miss Wood.

"While it is true that the Chinese as a nation are eager for independence, it is not true that the Chinese Christians wish to be left wholly alone and without friendly aid from the Western churches. The attitude that financial aid is no longer necessary in China is giving impression to Chinese Christians that it is only when the foreigner can demonstrate that he is willing to donate his money."

Luther H. Fowle, treasurer of the American board's mission in Turkey, in telling of the friendly co-operation to be found among the Turkish people and officials, stated: "The Turkish Government and people were one in regretting the withdrawal of Admiral Bristol from Turkey. Yet no choice of an Ambassador to Ankara could be more welcome to the leaders in the Turkish Government than that of Joseph Grever."

Dr. Frank Laubach, who has recently returned from educational work in the Philippines, where at one time he was simultaneously dean of two colleges, told of a need of good literature in the islands. He declared that after Filipino boys and girls learned to read and then returned to their homes they found nothing upon which to feed their new found knowledge.

NEW STATION IS OPENED IN HAMILTON

TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—Hamilton can now boast of having two radio-casting stations, operating on a wavelength of 341 meters. Their respective call letters are CKOC and CHEL, the last named being officially declared open on Wednesday evening, Mr. A. Lloyd, president of the Plate Glass Company, Ltd., as well as the Trestrail Brothers of Toronto, is believed to be among those interested in the new station.

As an organizer of radio programs, Mr. Lloyd has few equals. He had charge of the Melody Boys, who last year made such a hit over Station CKOC. It is understood that he will do the announcing from CHEL. Hamilton has a large number of listeners in Toronto and other surrounding cities.

The suggestion that has been made here is that as Toronto is by far the greatest radio-casting center in the whole Dominion, this district should be created a metropolitan radio area and the local inspector given greater powers than he holds at present. Important decisions in connection with radio-casting have to go to Ottawa, which entails loss of time and necessitates Ottawa in turn having investigations made into conditions in this district before decisions can be made.

TURKISH PETROLEUM COMPANY.
LONDON, Oct. 25.—Turkish Petroleum Company has not yet been able to cap in its discovery well near Bagdad. While accurate gauge cannot be made, the well is one of the largest ever completed, with estimates that it is flowing at rate of 50,000 barrels daily.

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ARMENIA BEGINS TO SEE DAWN OF NEW ERA AS MODERN NATION

American Observer Reports Much Educational Work,
Accompanied by Structural Activity—Vast
Water Power Development Projected

ATHENS (Special Correspondence)—Dr. William Peet, the former treasurer of the American Board of Missions for the Near East, and the delegate of American churches to the Oriental churches, who returned not long ago from a visit to Armenia, is hopeful for the future of the Armenian Nation, judging from its present situation. In a conversation with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Peet said he has witnessed in Armenia a keen activity for the reconstruction of the country laid waste by war and negligence. All men and women, he said, are given up to intensive labor with the pride and satisfaction that one feels after regaining a precious object once lost. After centuries of subjugation the Armenians have at last recovered a small home which they have every reason to foster and develop.

Numerous New Villages Built
Dr. Peet has much praise for the men at the head of the executive power. They are true ministers, he says, serving the needs of the country, working for long hours, and for getting that they are the servants of a Communist country, organized on the eight-hour day basis. The work of reconstruction is pushed on on a scale corresponding to the financial capacity of the country. The budget does not surpass a few million rubles, and the Union of Soviets provides the deficit. Numerous new villages have been built by state means or town associations. The State Bank has opened considerable credit to promote industrial and commercial undertakings on a small scale. A large weaving plant and an electricity station have been established in Erivan, the capital.

Armenia is very rich in water power, being equal to the second among the European countries in comparison to her population. Its 22 rivers can provide 1,500,000 horsepower. There is a plan, says Dr. Peet, to harness this immense force and thereby arrange for the whole country, which is to become a rich economic source to benefit from electricity. Erivan is gradually stripping off its rags and attiring itself in a garb challenging even western towns. Its narrow and squalid zigzag streets are giving place to wide, straight and clean asphalt ones, paved.

But what chiefly attracted Dr. Peet's attention was the enthusiasm of the Armenians for their schools. A campaign is being waged against illiteracy, which reaches the appalling proportion of 80 per cent. The educational program in practice anticipates the suppression of illiteracy within the coming seven years. Before the war, Armenia had only 347 schools with 21,511 students. It has now 800 schools with 80,000 students.

American Teachers Sought
Special efforts are being made to endow every village with at least a school, a theater and a public library. The need is vast, but the resources are very small. In many villages where it has been possible to start a school, students have had to do without benches and desks, standing during their study hours.

If much care is taken to educate and train the youthful generation, the grown-ups, on the other hand, are not neglected. Evening schools have been established for them, and it is not an uncommon sight to see an old fellow sitting by the side of his grandson sharing the same lesson with him. Almost one-half of the budget is appropriated for public instruction. The university, still in its infancy, has made great progress. Its 35 professors and over a hundred instructors are selected among the

best Armenians of culture, mostly educated in European universities. The president of the university told Dr. Peet that a scheme was on foot to invite a few American professors to become part of the teaching staff. Year by year the university expands its scope of work in response to increasing demands. When the university commenced to work a few years ago, it had hardly a hundred students; but today this number has risen to 1400, and many new applicants have been received for the next year.

Sometimes Identified With Hitites
In the opinion of Dr. Peet, Armenia is improving in all directions, and gives proof of its sagacity in living on good terms with all its neighbors, which he considers forms the fundamental basis of sure development. The Armenians have sometimes been identified with the Hitites of the Bible, who once owned a tremendous empire, as evidenced by the ruins at Boghazkuey, within the boundaries of Armenia.

For 30 centuries this people have lived in this land; and there was a time under the reign of Tigranes the Great when the Armenian flag reigned all over Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine, taking under its protection a population of 30,000,000. Today Armenia contains hardly 1,000,000 people. The Armenians in Turkish Armenia have been wiped out and dispersed by Turkish persecution. A million and a half Armenians are living in Russia and the other Transcaucasian countries, and about 600,000 are today tramping the world homeless and destitute.

Yet for centuries it stood as a valiant rampart between the barbarity of the East and the devastating ambition of the West. In a stubborn struggle it finally succumbed, but never lost its tenacity of purpose in holding up the banner of civilization in the Orient.

SAVAGE ARMS
Savage Arms reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of \$198,725 after depreciation and reserve for taxes, compared with \$536,009 in the 1926 period. Third-quarter net profit was \$123,725, compared with \$174,902.

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BROWNING & DRAKE
THE "Four Seasons" will be musically depicted by WBAL, Baltimore, on the evening of Nov. 2, when the WBAL Ensemble presents a program made up entirely of musical numbers, descriptive of spring, summer, autumn and winter.
This musical "trip around the calendar" will be on the air from 8 to 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, and it will be presented by the WBAL Ensemble, an instrumental trio composed of Michael Welber, violinist; LeRoy Evans, pianist; and Samuel Maurice Stern, cellist. The program of "The Four Seasons," which this group will play, follows:
Selection from "The Spring Maid"
April Showers
Selection from "Maytime"
June Love
Selection from "Cecile Chaminade"

Where Young Workers Find Home Which They Need, Study Which They Want, and Play—A Boys' Hotel

A Wide-Reaching Club
The Boys' Club, which occupies a building adjacent and connected with the hotel, not only offers recreational facilities for the boys who live at the hotel but affords the youth of the northeast end of Kansas City an opportunity for gymnasium work,

The camp site is wonderfully wild and quite adapted to boy work. Although it is just about as primitive as Adirondack environment, it is only an hour's drive from the hotel over a paved road. It is an ideal spot for studying nature. So far, more than 30 varieties of trees have been discovered within its confines. Probably close to 100 varieties of birds nest there. All sorts of small animal life is to be found and wild flowers are present in great abundance. The boys live in small cabins

If we want to say two different things, we need two different sentences, and the period shows they are separate. If we want to say two things about one idea, a semicolon may express the proper relation for them. If we want to show opposition between two ideas, a colon is per-

The boys who pass under Mr. Hahn's charge constitute his deepest interest in life. "I have been so busy with boys all these years," he states, "that I have never had time even to get married. The problems which these boys present are so close to my heart that I have never yet found myself thinking of them en masse. In my consciousness each boy is wholly separate from every other boy. His problem is my problem. His personal welfare lies next to my heart."

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them back to us. A teacher might better ask every now and then, "What is that comma there?" "What does that semicolon express? Could there have been a period or an 'and' as well instead of the semicolon? Soon students will begin to notice that punctuation does say something. Instead of assigning rules to be learned, a teacher might assign theme subjects something like the which would mean that the student would have to refer to the rules in their textbooks and the practice

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power to think accurately, wisely and with intelligent discriminability to dissect and to discard that which is not constructive in the forming of

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

An American Diplomatist

An American Soldier and Diplomatist
Horace Porter, by Elsie Porter Mendel
in collaboration with Henry Greenleaf Pearson. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$2.

IT HAS surprised some critical observers to watch the development of biography in contemporary literature, since it is easy to remember when, for everyday thought, books were divided into "fiction" and "nonfiction" and librarians were making visible and seemingly rather hopeless effort to encourage wider reading of the nonfictional. Such effort, still continuing but encouraged by greater patronage of the nonfictional shelf, may reasonably have helped forward the present vogue of biographical and autobiographical writing. A widening discovery that such literature is as entertaining as fiction, and has many of the same characteristics, may have contributed to the vogue. The "public" that then read biography in preference to fiction, like the "public" that reads in both divisions, has no doubt numerically increased. Whatever the reasons, it is now to the profit of publishers to bring out biographies. It may be admitted that some of these publications are less important than others, and that the "public" for the biography of a pugilist is probably not identical with the "public" for the biography of a statesman.

An addition of real importance to the biography of Horace Porter, under the title, "An American Soldier and Diplomatist," written by his daughter, Elsie Porter Mendel, in collaboration with Henry Greenleaf Pearson. The collaboration, in which Mrs. Mendel brought her long intimacy with her father's career, and Professor Pearson his ability as a historian of the public events with which Horace Porter had been associated, has been excellently conducted; the result is a well-balanced, constantly interesting and authoritative book. One glimpses its inception, and something of the author, in a few paragraphs of the introduction: "On a shelf in one of the deep cupboards were packages of other letters, which I opened one by one. At the end of four carefully written pages I read the signature of Joseph Choate. The big sprawling autograph attached to the letters of William McKinley caught my eye, and also a long letter in the slightly pointed, running hand of Benjamin Harrison. I recognized the scholarly writing of John Hay, the almost unreadable signature of Joe Jefferson, the hieroglyphics of Henry Irving, a letter in Mark Twain's distinct writing, and a hasty note penned in the nervous, trembling hand of Edwin Booth. Among the rough drafts of my father's speeches was a large photograph of Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman, with a long inscription in Chinese, which literally surrounded the likeness. Another photograph was in a blue leather frame mounted with the royal lilies of France and bore the legend, 'A mon ami le Général Horace Porter,' signed 'Philippe, Comte de Paris.' In a heavily sealed box I found the large cross set in diamonds of the Légion d'Honneur, the highest decoration given by the French Government. I will remember the day that Delcassé, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, brought it to my father, who was the first American to receive it. On a chair beside me I laid the heavy black robe and the hood of a Doctor of Letters: one was the brilliant crimson of Harvard, the other the deep orange of the House of Nassau. One small medal lying at the bottom of the package containing the decorations had been almost overlooked. I picked it up: it was of bronze, with the American coat of arms indifferently chiseled on one side and at the top the word Valor. Turning it over I read, 'To Capt. Horace Porter, U. S. A., Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1864.' This was the medal of honor, the highest decoration that America can give her soldiers and sailors, and my father treasured it as he did his sword."

The above quotation better than any like number of words by the present reader expresses the importance of the man as a subject for biography and, within its limits, the interesting manner in which the biography has been written. Naturally the figure of General Grant—and here General Porter's own book, "Campaigning With Grant," has provided material—moves through many of its pages. Aside to General Grant, secretary to President Grant, a business executive in private life, ambassador to France, and American

delegate to The Hague Peace Conference, General Porter was present and important at the making of American history over a long period. It is an incidental function of biography that it often revivifies the reader's memory of events which he is surprised to have more or less forgotten. The sequence of events in this biography reviews political history



Whose Journals Have Been Culled by Odell Shepard to Make His New Book, "The Heart of Thoreau's Journals" (Houghton Mifflin).

Odor of Mignonette

Three Silences, by Catherine Dodd. New York: George H. Doran, \$2.50.

CATHERINE DODD writes about the home of her mother's people, the Isle of Man. She has small concern for plot structure, and calmly uses the Gordian method to solve such difficulties as her characters incur, but she makes exquisite word pictures and she evokes the "purple island" as it has been called in the past. Her mother, her aunt and her grandmother. Her gift is not of the widest, but it is choice and individual and one to be acknowledged with thanks. "Three Silences" covers the same period and the same general locality as "Clad in Purple." Some of the characters of the earlier novel take minor parts in its successor. There were three Silences in the Quail family, as we learn from a genealogical table thoughtfully provided at the beginning. All three were favored in a greater or less degree with the gift of "white magic." There was Silence Cass, who was whipped in the market place of a little English town because she was a "white witch." She married Gideon Quail, who fought under Cromwell and went to the Isle of Man with Colonel Duckenfield's army. When the war was over Gideon and Silence settled there and that was the beginning of the Quails of Man. The first Silence kept a book in which she wrote down her lore of amulets and charms. It was called the book of Silence Cass. A hundred years later there was another Silence Quail. By this time the Quails were gentilefolk and lived in a mansion in Castletown with red stone steps leading up to the noble front door. This second Silence was brought up a lady, with "advantages" at Bath, "dancing, the beauties of literature, Italian literature, French painting, the elegant and seventeen kinds of courtesy." This Silence saw the Quails lose their money and the mansion with the red steps, and she herself was left to bring up her two granddaughters on the sole remaining farm at Ballaqualee.

One of these granddaughters was the third Silence and it is with her life that the story is most concerned, if

story from just before the Civil War to well into the present century, including much of social and business history, and including also that unique and important episode, General Porter's successful search for John Paul Jones. Without his efforts it is at least questionable whether the money would have been found for Grant's Tomb in New York; and reasonably certain that the resting place of John Paul Jones would still remain a mystery. Many will be justly glad that the book has been written, and so well written.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU

The Cape Color Question: a Historical Survey, by W. M. Macmillan. London: Faber & Gwyer, \$12. net.

EVERY true history is contemporary history. This saying of Croce is quoted by Professor Macmillan, with evident sympathy. He is a historian whose careful studies will receive the respectful attention of scholars. But he never forgets that he is a citizen of a country which has its color problem still. "Our feet are on the edge of an abyss," he believes. "The character of South African history is determined by the relations between white and dark races. So it has been since the first settlers came, so it is now. To history, therefore, he goes not for the sake of any academic interest; history is not for him the tale of old forgotten things; it is rather the 'monitor of the future'; it is there a guidance to be gained from the study of the way in which others have dealt with the same problem. History for him is not 'dead' matter, it lives to those who have ears to hear their needed guidance. Over certain roads it sets warning pillars, as Christian and Faithful did in 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and over others it writes, 'This is the way, walk ye in it.' Certainly, if Professor Macmillan proves his thesis, he should be heeded not only by African statesmen, but by all who have to deal with the clash of color. And even if he is not considered to have proved it, he will be worth reading."

The Hottentots. His thesis, developed with great learning, is simply this: Africa in 1927 is faced with the need to define its policy toward the Bantu; a hundred years ago Cape Colony, then a much smaller society, had to define the relations between the whites and the Hottentots. After a long and disastrous struggle a certain policy was adopted. It so far succeeded that in the present day the descendants of those Hottentots are a civilized people with the privilege of a civilized people. It is worth while considering whether or not that policy, vindicated by experience, might not be in essence the one needed now. What was right in 1828 in dealing with Hottentots may be right in 1928 in dealing with Bantu. Broadly speaking, the policy which prevailed was that which is associated with the name of Dr. John Philip. He was the "Wilberforce of South Africa"; from 1819-1851 he was agent of the London Missionary Society; and from that time he completed his study of the problem he stood bravely in the face of much opposition for a legal and civil status to be given to the Hottentots. He understood that the welfare of the blacks was essential to their white masters. A civilization which rested on a sort of economy was fatal to the civilization as a whole.

Sound Economics. He saw, moreover, that the government against which he fought regarded the Hottentots as laborers, but never as consumers. In showing disregard for their human interests, and in refusing to open a way for them to rise, the farmers of that time—Dutch and British—were showing complete disregard of their own welfare. The "Exeter Hall" policy, of which Dr. Philip was the champion, was condemned at the time as sentimental; in reality, according to Professor Macmillan, it was sound political economics.

What then is the moral? "The devil of fear must be exorcised. To this end, perhaps nothing can be so efficacious as a more enlightened understanding of history. The Bantu are held to be a finer stock than the old Hottentots. Proportionately they outnumber the Europeans by little more than did Hottentots and other colored races the Cape Colonists of a century ago. But by a slow and devious process the old Cape Colony raised even its despised Hottentots to become useful citizens, and, in the eyes of Union law, members of civilized society."

The vindication of Dr. John Philip

Hottentot to Bantu

which Professor Macmillan attempts is one of peculiar interest to students of South African history. Philip has been for long the ogre of early South African historians; he has been the villain of the piece. But Professor Macmillan has had access to many new documents, which put this missionary statesman in a new light. Indeed he is set before the reader as the one far-seeing statesman of his time.

The Art of Being an Heir Apparent

Speeches by W. H. H. the Prince of Wales, 1894-1901. London: Hodder & Stoughton, \$12. net.

I AM the fellow who travels about and gets the hands, was the Prince of Wales' description of himself to the American Legation in London. "The hands" he referred to were presumably similar to those asked for in token of applause in the closing lines of Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." Puck, otherwise Robin Goodfellow, the jester, is made by Shakespeare to say to the audience as the curtain falls: "Give me your hands, if we be friends, And Robin shall restore amends."

The Prince of Wales' speeches have got the hands of so many quarters of the globe and from such a variety of audiences that the present volume, which puts a characteristic selection of them pleasantly together, should serve a purpose quite its own in helping to show the art of the art of which they are so conspicuous a presentation. This art may perhaps rely chiefly upon interpreting simply and modestly the thought that is uppermost with those who constitute each audience addressed. It is an art nevertheless that so few have mastered with anything like corresponding success that the words used—even when torn from the context of audience and scene which gave them appropriateness—will be worth studying for themselves.

The first speech quoted is a very brief one. It was delivered in 1911 when its author attained his majority at the age of 17 and was invested as Prince of Wales at Caernarvon. The second dates from three years later, when the Prince laid a foundation stone in London. After that five years pass. The Prince was at the war. No record was kept of his public utterances. The series is continued in 1919 when he received the freedom of the City of London and summed up at the Guildhall his impressions of Middlesex troops, with whom he had associated at the front. There follow addresses recalling the happenings of prolonged tours in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, South Africa and the Argentine. Others are included which were made on numerous occasions in England, Scotland and Wales. There are also speeches made in the United States, and an example may be quoted from one delivered on the American tour. Speaking in Washington on Armistice Day in 1919 he said: "As you know, I have recently been traveling in Canada, and I am the richer, since that three months' journey, by a wonderful experience. I come here, therefore, not only as an Englishman and as a representative of the British Empire, but also as a Canadian who is as intimately and personally concerned as you are in the life of this North American continent. The British Empire is held together by the common aims and united sentiment of five sister nations, all devoted to the same cause of democratic self-government. Canada shares with the United States the splendid territories of this rich continent. She is divided from you by no physical barrier, no military line, no frontier other than a boundary guaranteed by international law and good will. North of that frontier we cherish our British institutions,

our British form of freedom, our British allegiance to the King. South of it you cherish equally the institutions into which the American citizen is born. The forms are different, but the aim of both systems of government is the same."

These are no elaborate words, but they ring as true today as when they were spoken eight years ago. The same might be said of many other passages which this volume preserves.

There are gay touches in it as well as grave ones. At a Civil Service dinner in England the Prince said: "First-wicket stands are all the fashion just now. But when I look down the order of play—I mean the list—and then I see the great batsmen who are to follow me, even now sitting in the pavilion, with their pads on and their bats ready in their hands, then I feel it is not for me to try to be a Hobbs or a Sutcliffe. So, though I would be quite as glad to play as they, I shall not do so. More than a few wickets, I shall not stand between you and the mighty drives of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Chamberlain, or the late cuts of Mr. Churchill—though perhaps 'cuts' is a false word to apply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The best that I could hope to do in such company is to bring off a few mild 'leg-pulls.'"

There is a human element in this that makes a wide appeal. The book is attractively got up and certainly deserves "the hands."

M. Dimnet on the Brontës

The Brontë Sisters, by Ernest Dimnet. Translated by Louise Morgan Hill. London: Jonathan Cape, 7s. 6d. net.

ERNEST DIMNET'S book was published in France some 17 years ago, and probably most Brontë students, of whatever country, soon became aware of its existence. It was worth while to find it in English dress, even though the one actually provided by Miss Hill is a little stiff. Moreover, a new edition has afforded the author an opportunity of reprinting and commenting—what he does in an appendix written in his own admirable English—on the four letters from Charlotte to Héger which were first published in the Times of London in 1913. They have not, however, caused any fundamental modification of his original reading of the much-discussed Brussels episode.

When this book appeared it was hailed by Andrew Lang as "the best book on the Brontës." It may or may not be better than May Sinclair's penetrating study, but it is certainly a very good one, artistically presentation of the facts and discerning in criticism. It has besides the additional interest of giving a foreign view of a body of literature than which there is none more essentially English. Here, of course, is no question of that very disputable theory that the verdict of foreigners is equivalent to the verdict of the natives. In this case posterity has already spoken, and is not likely to be gainsaid. "Jane Eyre," "Wuthering Heights" and some of Emily's poems have taken their secure places among the timeless things of literature. But a foreigner, by bringing to the judgment of a literature a certain valuable detachment. He is in a privileged position for separating its essentials from its accidents.

There are certain things in the writings of the Brontës which are sympathetic to the Latin, and none more so than Emily Brontë's, but is very rare in French.

If Riches Increase

The Promised Land, Translated from the Polish of Ladislav Reymont, by M. Dzwirski. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Two volumes, \$5.

THIS novel by the author of that famous tetralogy, "The Peasants," is a study of the changes wrought by the industrialization of Poland in the eighteenth century. It is not a book to be read lightly in a hammock of a summer afternoon or for easy entertainment by a winter's fireside. It makes severe demands upon the reader's attention. The number of characters is so large and they are introduced into the story so casually that it has been found necessary to supply a list of the most important "given in the order of their appearance in the text" (as in a theatrical program) together with a succinct description of each and indication of the part each plays in the narrative. To this list even the most alert reader will find it necessary to turn repeatedly. There is, moreover, no definite "plot" to hold the novel together. The interest centers now on one person, now on another, as each wanders in and out of the tale; though one man, Charles Borowiecki, is of major importance, the lives

of all the other characters being in one way or another intertwined with his own. The title is tragically ironical; the "Promised Land," a land flowing with milk and honey, being the new Poland which, forsaking agriculture, has sought wealth in manufacture and commerce. The scene is Lodz, a city expanding rapidly in population and importance where by many methods factories clank and roar, where tall chimneys belch forth smoke, where the antique hand looms are yielding place to the latest machinery from England and America. To Lodz come the young scions of ancient Polish families, quivering with ancestral estates to seek their fortunes in this new strange world. Hither come also the peasants, lured by the hope of wealth, to find, not fortune but grinding poverty in the mills. Clash and conflict are incessant: between rich and poor; between Roman Catholics and Jews; between Poles and Germans; between upholders of the old order and champions of the new.

Few books, surely, contain as much "conversation" as does this. The men and women in it talk ceaselessly. They talk of their ambitions and anxieties; their plans to get on in the world and the ways to avoid going under in the grinding competition, their successes and failures, their commonplace pleasures. Every man's hand (with few exceptions which by contrast deepen the impression) seems to be against every man's.

The story, such as it is, is of Borowiecki's efforts to rise in the world. He has charm and presence and breeding of a worldly sort. He is loved by many women and resents for his ability to get on. Discontented with his position as an employee in one of the great factories, he determines to start out "on his own." With two partners he plans to run his own factory. They are handicapped by lack of money; but unscrupulous users of a secret telegram which falls into his hands enable him to get a start. And then, when his factory is almost completed, it is destroyed by fire. Conflagrations are frequent in Lodz, and after them as after the many false bankruptcies, the owners invariably are richer than before. But Borowiecki's fire, though it leaves his partners safe, ruins him. Then it is that, deserting his betrothed, he marries the daughter of an enormously wealthy Jew. In the end he has won his millions; and the fruit that he has longed for turns to dust and ashes in his mouth. Having all things he possesses nothing. He is the slave of the vast machine of his building. He has no leisure, no time to enjoy his wealth, no appetite for what it might have brought him; but only an enormous, all-devouring ennui.

This is but one, albeit the chief, theme in a book in which complex side-issues are so tangled together that the keenest attention is necessary if we would keep separate the various strands. Each character is realized with remarkable vividness. Reymont's method is not to present and describe his men and women fully at their first appearance. He builds up each portrait by means of minute touches till gradually, as it grows under his hands, we feel that we know it intimately. Before the book comes to an end we have lived with these people and we have lived in Lodz. A depressing and remorseless book; but of its power and energy and value there can be no question. S.C.C.

What will the Next Book-of-the-Month be?

MEMBERS of the Book-of-the-Month Club's Selecting Committee are now considering their choice of the most outstanding and readable book. We do not know what the book will be. We do know, however, that any book selected by Henry Seidel Canby, Heywood Broun, Dorothy Canfield, Christopher Morley and William Allen White is sure to be one that intelligent booklovers will not care to miss. When the votes are in, and the book-of-the-month thereby determined, subscribers will be notified of the Committee's choice, and the book mailed, unless some other book is requested. Read how the service operates—why your freedom of choice is not restricted—how the books are selected.

Book-of-the-Month Club subscribers will get it by mail—just like a magazine!

AFTER all the tumult and the shouting about books is over, most critics will agree that the really worth-while new books published in the course of a year can usually be counted almost on the fingers of two hands.

If you are bookishly inclined, however, you are overwhelmed and confused by the hundreds of books continuously thrust upon your attention. You are pulled this way by some favorable review, and that way by some clever advertisement. Often there are a score of books you have been excited into thinking you want—at the same time! Unfortunately, you can't read them all. It is not your business but your pleasure to read books, and your reading time is limited. Your attitude may be summed up in this statement: you are particularly anxious not to miss those books which, in the general opinion, are "worth reading." But what are they?

The Book-of-the-Month Club represents the first attempt ever made to find out, for the busy reader, what the outstanding new books may be, and to make sure that he actually obtains and reads them, instead of merely wishing to.

The plan of the Club is simplicity itself. The publishers send copies of their new books in advance of publication to the selecting committee, which consists of Henry Seidel Canby, chairman; Heywood Broun, Dorothy Canfield, Christopher Morley and William Allen White. Out of the scores of books submitted every month, this committee selects those which it considers outstanding, for one reason or another. All of the month's finest books are listed, and the opinion of the committee, is given the "book-of-the-month," and is sent to those subscribers who indicate that they want it.

Before this book is sent out, however, a carefully written description of it, and of all the books recommended in the month, is sent to you.

If you believe you will like the "book-of-the-month" you let it come to you. If not, you ask for one of the others to be sent in its place. Even then, if you are disappointed with your choice, you may exchange the book—at no cost—for another!

This service costs you nothing. Could any booklover ask for more? Five authorities, whose opinions you respect, cull out the most noteworthy books for you. You are sent in advance a careful report on all of them. You have the privilege of free exchange, in case of disappointment. Also, the Club's service makes it certain that you will read the books you want to read, and that they will be delivered at your home, unfailingly, so that you can't miss them.

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John Paul Jones

Man of Action

by Phillips Russell

FOLLOWING his book "Benjamin Franklin: The First Civilized American," which the press acclaimed as "one of the greatest biographies of our time" the author has chosen as his new subject a famous figure entirely opposite in temperament to the philosopher and sage.

This new biography contains surprising material of a romantic nature and corrects many errors into which previous biographers have fallen. Naval and diplomatic archives in America, France, and Russia furnished the new material on which this swift narrative is based.

It deals particularly with the influence of celebrated men and women of Europe and America on John Paul Jones' career and reveals a phase of his life which has hitherto been obscure.

Written with all the flavor and charm of the Franklin biography, with even more intimate revelations of a truly great American character, it is far more fascinating than any fiction.

Illustrated with reproductions from original engravings by Leon Underwood.
[At all bookstores \$5.00]

Publishers BRENTANO'S New York

The Christian Science Monitor says:

"The book shows evidence of considerable research and the presentation of some newly unearthed facts bearing upon the career of Jones... Of great interest to all students of the French Revolution and the period immediately preceding it are the revelations made by Mr. Russell of the part the French played in the French struggle for independence... Mr. Russell also sheds new light on the rather obscure relations existing between Jones and Catherine the Great of Russia."

Letters and documents hitherto unpublished are quoted to show the character of John Paul Jones as never been understood.

"Boss" Tweed, the Story of a Grim Generation, by Denis Tilden Lynch. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$4.

TRUTH becomes stranger and even more fascinating than fiction in Mr. Lynch's colorful story of New York politics beginning with the election of the wily Fernando Wood to the Mayoralty in 1855, and continuing through three succeeding decades. Fernando had the "face of an Apollo," but was corrupt and mercenary; his allies were thugs and the underworld; his goal the Governorship and the Presidency. "To understand Tweed," one must "know Wood," declares the author, who states that the city was ruled by corruptionists for 30 years before the downfall of the famous Ring.

This work, which shows exhaustive research, is not confined to Tweed, who frequently disappears in the narrative. The scheming Wood, Jake Sharp, the "Boddy Aldermen," Madame Restell, Morrissey, Rynders, Stewart, Drew, Vanderbilt, Flak, Gould, Truitt, Beecher, Tilton, the Claflin sisters, Greeley, Lincoln, Semours, Tilden and the others, notably held the stage amid scenes of the Civil War, and the riots, feuds and panics of the period.

Tweed remains the central figure; his portrait is boldly drawn at full length on a wide canvas, and painted in vivid colors. The rise of the Boss to despotic power, his control of a powerful political organization, the saturnalia of corruption in the city and state governments in which millions were stolen from the public

treasury and extorted from corporations at the expense of the taxpayer, the exposure of graft and the crusade for reform, the prosecution of the malefactors, and the mighty chief's final disgrace is a tale of intense and tragic interest.

The Tweed Ring of plunderers was securely entrenched behind a pliant judiciary and a subsidized press. It controlled all public offices including those of the Mayor and the Governor. The members shared in the loot of fraudulent bills against the city, fictitious charities, etc. Astor and other wealthy taxpayers examined the municipal books and whitewashed the conspirators. Money was lavishly spent to rouse sentiment favorable to the gang. The Boss was hailed as a reformer, and it was proposed to erect a statue to commemorate his public services. A seat in the United States Senate was almost within his grasp. Then Jones, the fearless editor of the Times, obtained convincing proofs of guilt. Publication of details of the peculations followed, the public became aroused, and there was talk of hangings. The vigorous prosecution of the frauds is graphically described.

The book reveals the human side of the master thief for the first time. He was pathetic, "partial to flowers and canaries," charitable, a dutiful son, a devoted father, had profound religious convictions, and was intensely superstitious. He often stated that he had been led astray by false ambition.

DANIEL H. WARDLAW

Household Arts and Decoration

Home Making

Conducted by

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Chairman, Division of Home-Making of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

IT WAS a delightful experience to attend the thirty-second annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Women's Clubs, Oct. 10-14. The theme for the entire convention program was "Beauty—its Application to Daily Life."

Mrs. John B. Hamme, the state president, said, in her call for the convention, that it was a theme which was self-explanatory and would arouse the mental, physical and spiritual meaning as the convention progressed. This promise was fulfilled splendidly for the entire program, including the necessary reports and business matters, carried out the theme in a very lovely manner. It was a convention of unusual interest with several unique features, such as a visit to the twenty-sixth International Art Exhibition at Carnegie Institute, Homer Saint-Gaudens, director of the Carnegie Art Gallery, spoke on "The Artists of the International Art Exhibition of 1927."

Mrs. Saint-Gaudens gave an interesting résumé of the pictures included in the exhibition, the artists, the countries where they live, and something of the modernist school to which most of the prize winners belong. Following the lecture the delegates were conducted through the galleries by guides who pointed out the pictures mentioned and supplemented the information already gained.

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter gave the address on the evening, her subject being, "Evaluating Our Club Work." Mrs. Winter expressed in her own lovely way, the belief that the many club women all doing their level best in their own communities, make up a tremendous spiritual force for good in the country and world at large.

Mrs. John M. Phillips, of Pittsburgh, is chairman of the department of the American Home in the Pennsylvania Federation, and one of the outstanding club women of the State. In the September issue of the Messenger, the federation magazine, she sent a message to local chairmen in which she included some suggestions which I am sure chairmen in other states will be glad to have. Part of Mrs. Phillips' message follows:

"Our goal this year for the home department was a home committee in every club; an American home committee in every club; an American home day program for every club; one definite project undertaken by each club to make better and happier home life in the local community. I believe we should have the same goal for 1927-28."

"I sincerely believe that the homes of our beloved State are presided over by finer, nobler, more understanding home-makers than a year ago because of our realization that we are engaged in a glorious profession. I asked every woman, on the evening following her April club meeting, to reread Proverbs 31: 10-31, and then take 10 minutes to sincerely take stock of herself. It is the most beautiful word-picture of a woman that has ever been painted. Do you measure up to the ideal during the coming season?"

"Our Schools" as a Subject
October—Pennsylvania school management, local school management, paper, about 30 minutes. Spelling as a study; Christmas music; mispronounced words; a revival in the art of spelling; a spelling bee between two sides.

November—History. New methods of teaching history; interesting facts of local town history; exhibition of old relics from old families; playing of old dances; a Thanksgiving play; a country school one-act play by drama committee.
December—Geography. Christmas customs of other countries; a paper on Christmas music; Christmas music sung; Christmas treat for the very young.
January—English. Our newest books; the books our children are reading; poetry; every member answering to roll call with a quotation; a talk from an author, or on the new method of teaching English by a teacher in college or high school.
February—Arithmetic. Practical arithmetic as applied in the home; insurance, budget, buying and furnishing a home and how to finance it.
March—Writing, drawing, handicraft. Talk on pictures; poster contest.
April—Domestic Science Month. Write to state college for suggestions.
May—Examination Day. What have we learned from our club programs? Five papers of five minutes each. Paper or debate on the value of examination in our schools, or a debate on "Are examinations a good thing for our children?" Interesting questions on school subjects, college board examinations, etc.
June—Graduation. Some form of festivity.

Home Subjects
Selfishness in Our Town—What leads to it? Misunderstandings which are making children have respect for law and order; effect of movies on the home; effect of country clubs; automobiles.
Reading, Art, Music in the Home—How they lend themselves to harmony in the home.
Fridge in Our Home—Neighborhood clean-up day; beautifying of unsightly places in our communities; beautifying school grounds; window boxes; a flower show; a talk on gardens.
Homes of So-called Problem Children—What are we doing for these in our community? Conditions for children in homes where every corner is used for boarders; the children of the working mother and what we can do to help in their homes.
The Homes of the Foreign Women—Our approach; "Big Sister" movement.
Study of Individuality—its relationship to the home; understanding of different types of persons; traits in children's character development.
Recreation—The curfew; why children are out late; suggestions for home conditions; conditions for

Attractive Units From Odd Pieces

The so-called "assembling" of odd bits of china and glassware standing unused on the pantry shelves often brings unexpected and satisfactory results. It is worth while to get these odds and ends out and try different arrangements according to one's particular needs for separate serving dishes. By looking at the single pieces of tableware displayed in the shops, it is easy to see how salad dishes, sandwich plates, cracker and cheese plates, as well as novel table decorations can be built up from unrelated pieces stored in the family china closet.

The salad combination dish is the easiest to arrange as in its simplest form it needs but a generous sized plate and a suitable center container for salad dressing. The center receptacle, whether a sherbet glass or a china bouillon cup, according to

the plate used, can be held in place with white-egg or a few drops of china cement. The salad should be arranged for easy serving, preferably in individual portions, as molds of jellied vegetables or stuffed tomatoes set in a border of lettuce. Where a platter is used, assorted cold meats, jellied fish, stuffed eggs or other substantial food can be arranged within a border of lettuce or celery tips and a larger container in the center hold dressed potato salad, cole slaw or vegetable mayonnaise.

A pretty plate with a short-stemmed glass container placed in the center is just the thing for serving crackers with cheese or marmalade, the crackers following the circumference of the plate and the stemmed receptacle holding cheese cut in dice, or marmalade. On a smaller scale the same arrangement answers for candy and salted nuts. The saucer holds fudge, stuffed dates or other rather large sweets, and the center container is filled with salted peanuts or almonds.

An old-fashioned glass cakestand is now serving a new purpose in one family. In its present guise it is inverted so that the hollow pedestal forms a vase-like receptacle for nuts and raisins or small candies. The flat part which formerly held aloft a large cake, now rests on the table and holds small sandwiches, crackers, fancy cakes or whatever the hostess may suitably serve with the contents of the upright portion of the high dish. As a buffet decoration this is made ornamental by wiring a cluster of small grapes or a few flowers midway of the glass upright.

Discarded glass candlesticks can also be used as a buffet decoration by utilizing four to support a flat piece of glass such as is sold at a low price for shelving; or they can be topped with small glass preserve dishes filled with candies or nuts, and prove most ornamental. While these would be too high for a dining table, they are effective when the service is from a supply table.

Two glass finger bowls will unite in making an attractive flower holder. Invert one and use it as a base for the other bowl. Small flowers and vines are effective in such a device.

Imitation Candles

IMITATION candles that will not soften and lose their shape and freshness are always desirable. A lovely kind that will be a joy to possess can be made at home by even a novice.

The height of the candles will depend on the size of the candlesticks. Possibly they may measure 12 to 15 inches high. Many of the newest candles are very slender and taper gradually all the way up.

Shaping the Candle
Take a piece of white or cream-colored paper considerably stiffer than ordinary writing paper. The rather stiff paper having a calendar attached and usually bearing a picture of some kind if often just right for the purpose, provided the back of it is light-colored. Cut a strip of the length desired for the candle, and about six inches wide. Roll it into the exact size and shape desired, trying it in the candlestick, for it is important that it should fit snugly in the socket so that jarring will not cause it to fall out later. Glue down the outer edge of the paper and bind it with twine to hold it until it dries. Do not attempt to make it smooth; it will be more effective if it is not.

Decoration
When the glue is dry, the candles are ready to be decorated. Although the edge of the paper will not show much, let it come behind. In front, in the upper third of the candle, sketch with pencil two roses, and a little more than half way down the candle sketch in three roses. Make them tiny, each only 1/4 inch or a little more in diameter. Find some picture containing a rose and follow it as to general outlines, or simply draw in the petals free-hand. Let it be understood that this need not be done perfectly at all. Even the most inexperienced person can do it satisfactorily.

Furthermore, the design on the two candles need not be precisely alike in every detail. In fact they will be a little more artistic looking if they are not, and of course will be easier to make.

One will need then some of the composition used in "gesso work" or one may simply make a stiff paste with a little alabaster or murex and water, or may mix a teaspoonful of yellow ochre with thin glue. Using the point of a penknife, cover each rose petal with the composition. Only enough is needed to make a trifle raised. Also put a bit of this paste in drops or streaks just below the candle tip, to suggest melted candle wax. Here and there on the candles make a few small scroll designs with the paste.

The Background
After the composition is dry, put on the background color of the candle. This may be any attractive color harmonizing with the room. Suppose, for illustration, yellow is chosen. Any oil paint may be used, either artists' or house, and cover the entire candles, raised roses, scrolls, and all, with it. When dry, cover each raised rose petal with rose-colored oil paint, then paint in a few stems and some leaves with brownish-green paint. Now add a speck or rose-colored paint to some of the medium-brown paint, making it very thin. Touch up the candles with this, putting it on delicately over the yellow, with wide sweeps of the brush, so the yellow shows through but no large patches of clear yellow are left. There is no single correct way to put this on, the worker should just use her own taste about it. These candles cannot be injured by heat or cold or dust. They last indefinitely. Although made easily and quickly, their general effect is amazingly artistic and they may well find a place in almost any room.

Yorkshire Pudding With Variations

Yorkshire pudding is one of England's famous dishes. As a rule, it appears with the roast beef with which it is baked. About half an hour before the meat will be served, the juice in the roaster is turned out, the roast is pushed to one end of the pan, then the pudding batter is turned in. It takes the pudding approximately half an hour to bake, and the juices from the meat give it its delicious flavor. It is served with the rich, brown beef gravy.

Cooking the pudding in the same pan with the roast robs the gravy of much of its richness, so many experts on the American side of the Atlantic, where beef gravy of deep mahogany color is much enjoyed, put their Yorkshire pudding in another pan. This gives a product that tastes just as good, and it leaves the roasting pan the brown particles so much needed for making delicious gravy. The pan in which this pudding is cooked must be very hot and well-greased, and the fat in the bottom must be sizzling hot, bubbling fast, when the pudding goes in. Keep the oven very hot for 20 minutes, then reduce the heat a little for baking from 15 to 25 minutes more.

The pudding should be crisp and light. If it is baked with drippings, however, it is sure to become soggy and pasty. Some experts use half milk and half water for liquid because that makes a more tender pudding, and some like to add 1 or 2 tablespoons of grated onion to the batter, to vary the taste occasionally.

The real Yorkshire pudding is like a popover mixture, having as much liquid as flour in it and is dependent

upon the eggs and beating for its leavening and fine texture.

Real Yorkshire Pudding
Sift together 2 cups of flour and 1/2 of a teaspoonful of salt; add slowly, stirring all the while, 3 well-beaten eggs, then 2 cups of milk. Beat the mixture about 3 minutes, or until it is smooth, and turn into the hot pan for baking.

Old English Yorkshire Pudding
Sift together 2 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder and 1/2 of a teaspoonful of salt. To 1 egg, well-beaten, add 2 cups of milk (1 pint) and stir the liquid slowly into the dry mixture. Bake as previously directed. This recipe is most dependable. It can be made when there is no roast beef if only there are beef drippings in which to cook it.

Suet Yorkshire Pudding
Sift together 1 cup of flour, 1/2 of a teaspoonful of salt and 1/2 of a cup of chopped suet and enough milk to make the dough of the proper consistency for soft biscuits. Bake as directed.

If a little flour is sprinkled over

Window Transparencies Simulate Stained Glass

THE widespread use in modern homes and apartments of neutral-colored paints for wall coverings has brought about a vogue for brilliantly colored ornaments of all kinds that rooms require which have neutral walls are often added in most unexpected fashion.

The stained-glass pictures that hang against the window pane are among these ingenious accents of color. When the sun shines through the pictures, the colors seem to come to life and they glow with a warmth achieved by nothing so fully as by sunlight through stained glass.

Colored Paper Patterns
For many, however, the authentic stained-glass picture is too costly, for it requires the design of an artist and the exquisite workmanship of a master craftsman, and glass of glorious texture and color. One can, how-

glazed paper available in brilliant colors. Heavy tissue paper is the alternative if the glazed paper cannot be purchased.

Decide upon the design and the colors to be used. Rich purples and reds, cobalt-blue, the most vivid green with touches of orange and yellow will merge into a symphony of harmonious tones when touched by the sunshine. The heavier with dye the colors are, the better. Cut out the various parts of the design from different colors of paper, and glue the parts lightly to the pane of glass, including the paper design, lightly with glue in which a sprinkling of bronze powder has been mixed. When the glue has dried, outline with gesso every part of the design and draw with the same material any necessary lines over parts of the design.

If the gesso is bought "ready-mixed," the tools for applying it can be purchased with it. If you mix your own gesso, and the gesso tubes are not for sale in your vicinity, a pastry tube such as bakers use for fancy frostings on cakes, will apply the gesso perfectly.

The Gesso
One can buy the gesso ready mixed, or one can mix it oneself. The recipe is as follows:

One gill of liquid glue; 1 1/2 cups of whiting; 3 teaspoonsful of linseed oil; 3 teaspoonsful of varnish.

These quantities make one cupful of gesso. One can use for mixing these ingredients either a mixing bowl and a large spoon or a slab and a spatula, or even a mixing bowl and a wooden salad fork, whichever is at hand. The writer's preference is for the slab (which is the metal top of the kitchen table) and the spatula (for which a flexible knife can be substituted).

Pile the whiting into the bowl or onto the slab, make an indentation in the center, pour in the glue slowly and mix gradually, working it well. Then add the linseed oil in the same fashion and then the varnish. Stir until smoother; the more it is worked the better. Stir as long as the mixture seems oily on the surface, and until it becomes sticky and clings readily to the bowl or slab. The gesso, when mixed, should be of a consistency to pile up and remain piled up. If it fails to stiffen this much, add a teaspoonful at a time until it is like very thick frosting.

To apply the gesso to the edge of the paper pattern, adjust one of the medium-size tips of the pastry tube and apply the material just as one would write a name on a birthday cake. Directions for using the pastry tubes and the gesso tubes are packed in the boxes on which they are sold. The decorations can, of course, be varied, and also the frame around the design, since the frame is also of paper.

The completed panel hangs from a silk cord run through the two little holes in the glass and over the ash catch, and should be close up to the top of the lower half of the window.

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Reproducing 18th Century Lamp Shades

Special Correspondence

PARIS
The manner of those which graced tables in the eighteenth century, are being closely copied today through a secret process involving five different stages of preparation. Two French artisans of the old school, hand workers, M. and Mme. André Petit, believed they could maintain the fine standard of art characteristic of past centuries and still give the public at the present time an article which would be serviceable and artistic. They had the idea of reproducing the parchment lamp shade. They found, however, that parchment was too rare and too expensive. After considerable experimentation they discovered the chemical formula by which a white paper, known as "parchment paper," can be treated until it has the appearance of parchment. The paper is white when bought and when painted on, but it becomes a smoked yellow tone after it has gone through five separate processes.

The popularity and success of the Petit lamp shade is proved by the fact that M. and Mme. Petit commenced by themselves in a modest way a few years ago, and now employ 30 other skilled artisans and have almost more orders from Paris shops and American houses than they can fill. In conversation with Mme. Petit, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was given the impression that while a good business was being done, nevertheless, the supreme effort being made was to see that the art level set in the eighteenth century was not lowered. Certainly, it is commercial art, but the art is placed above the commerce.

Mme. Petit remarked that the lamp shades had meant and still mean

A Paper Pocket

When desk or table space is limited to that occupied by the typewriter, there must be incessant reaching into drawers beneath for fresh supplies of paper. A device used by the writer saves both time and waste motion. Two large heavy manilla envelopes are tacked to a wall within easy reach of the seated typist. One is for bond paper and the other for "seconds." Before work is commenced these two envelopes are filled with about two dozen sheets of paper ready for use.

It is surprising how much weight an envelope will hold tacked on a wall in this fashion. However, it is a good plan to fasten it with thumb tacks in three places on the upturned flap as this distributes the pull. The open edge of the envelope needs to be cut into a deep curve so that the paper is easy to pull out with a single motion of the hand.

The body of the lamp shade is still white while the last roses have been painted and the last blue ribbons put in with a brush. Then come the five treatments which mellow the tones and turn the paper into the parchment color desired. These processes are a secret, which it took a long while to discover. Sufficient it is that the lamp shades are worthy of the eighteenth century and that they go out to brighten the living rooms of many homes.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Colloquial and the Classical

THOSE of us who did not come through the stern discipline of a classical education have been gladdened of late by George Bernard Shaw's good word concerning dialects. In a less picturesque but none the less emphatic way, Brander Matthews has been doing the same thing for some time past. From Matthews and Shaw back to Ruskin is a far cry. And so far as the topic we have in mind is concerned it is good that it is a far cry. Those were the days when it was possible for Ruskin to define "a well educated gentleman" as one who, "whatever language he knows, he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces, he pronounces rightly."

In those far-off days I was a hero-worshiper as only youth can be; and Ruskin was a name to conjure with. I had not learned then that professors and authors (and Ruskin was both) are often prone to over-emphasis. Neither had I apprehended, though I had deep, that Ruskin was a born aristocrat. I knew him only as a "radical." He was of those whose experience is a battle ground between temperament and environment. In our day we have his counterpart in Dean Inge. If only they could be single in their thought they would have peace. But economics will intrude upon aesthetics. They cannot rest in pleasant pastures while fellow men are bound to the treadmill of a dreary routine. Thus it is that new philosophies and philanthropies are born to men.

It is always an interesting thing to note in the lives of men like Ruskin and Inge how pervasively the classical tradition acts as an undertow through all their activities. The specific value of this fact for us in this present study lies in the antipathy of Ruskin to anything which savored of colloquialism. For the class-bound aristocratic orthodoxy is a major virtue even as cacophony is for the demagogue. And Ruskin, on occasion, seems to have believed in the virtue of orthodoxy.

Fifty years ago men thought of education in a curious way. In 1852 E. H. Scudder declared that "no more delicate text exists of the grain of an educated person's culture than that

of pronunciation." Ruskin, twenty years before, speaking before British audiences, had said that "the accent, or turn of expression of a single sentence, will at once mark a scholar. And this is so strongly felt, so conclusively admitted by educated persons, that a false accent or a mistaken syllable is enough, in the parlance of any civilized nation, to assign to a man a certain degree of inferior standing for ever."

There spoke the undiluted aristocrat. Education rests on accent, pronunciation. How depressing it would be for an Englishman like myself, or the French professor whom I heard recently, or the visiting professor from Scotland, to think that pronunciation was the determinant of their education status. We should all have frequent occasion to recall how uneducated we are. As, for example, let me mention the typical incident which occurred this morning. My oldest girl, who is this year in the sixth grade of the public school in Kansas, and deep in the mysteries of geography, placed before me a list of geographical place names, with the request that I pronounce them for her. But I preferred not to make the attempt. I smilingly said teachers were trained to do that. I had once tried to tell an American boy how to pronounce the place name of Newfoundland. And how shall one say the word "Himalayas"? Ask an untraveled Englishman to pronounce the word "Arkansas." An English friend of mine, now Americanized, tells me that my pronunciation of the word, "school," is hopeless. But how shall a man pronounce the word, "book"? I found myself writing with gusto to my wife recently to tell her that I had heard a learned professor say the word, "book," as I used to say it. Add Ruskin said that "a false accent . . . assigns to a man a certain degree of inferior standing for ever." Yet it is only fair to add that Ruskin went on to say that the meaning of a word is more important still.

And this raises the question as to whether, for different peoples, the same word is not brought to fullness of meaning by a difference of accent. A friend of mine who has been in China for some years was illustrating this fact for me from the language of the Chinese. I thought, after his demonstration, that the Chinese must overwork the method. In moderation I have found it useful. Education in a democracy is only incidentally a thing of pronunciation.

Standardization, however, is a convenience, and only in so far as a necessity. Language is a composite affair. It derives its continuing strength from dialect. Brander Matthews rightly reminds the pedant who is prone to consider a dialect as mere "corruption" of standard speech, that this is "opinion for which there is no warrant." So long as this attitude is characteristic of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in its "effort to determine its duty regarding both the preservation of the English language in its beauty and integrity, and its conscious enrichment by such terms as grow out of modern conditions," we need have no fear that the virilities of speech will be imprisoned in the scholastic bonds of pedantry. Matthew Arnold would find himself echoing the thoughts of many in our day were he here to say now what he said many years ago: "For my part," he says, "I feel no disposition to pass all of my own life in the wilderness of pedantry, in order that a posterity which I shall never see may one day enter into an orthographic canon. And certain it is that the newly formed international Council of English will not give themselves too much to orthographical studies so long as George Bernard Shaw is at hand to speak a word for the 'forty-two million seven hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred dialects' which he insists can be found in 'the island which includes England, Scotland, and Wales.'"

For myself I am not too greatly concerned about "correct" pronunciation. Paraphrasing the thought of an old Whitlodge love song I am of the opinion that "if all the world were of one language pronunciation many a worth-while thing would be destroyed." I am thinking even now of an unschooled Lancashire woman who has command of the pure rustic idiom of colloquial and household English that I would give much to possess. Then too I would not easily forego the rich liquid "twang" of the man I met here in our town from time to time, who was once a slave. And yet there have been those who thought that to be counted "a well educated person" it was essential to have a standardized pronunciation.

Yet, Burns excepted, I seldom, if ever read dialect prose or poetry. It interferes too much with what Herbert Spencer called the "economy of attention." I like my literature served up, usually in standard English. I like language with its native flavor. In this respect I am a follower of Lowell. He says: "It is on 'from its roots in the living generations of men that a language can be reinforced with fresh vigor and heartiness of phrase do not pass from page to page, but from man to man, where brain is kindled and the lips supplied by downright living interests and by passion in its very throes."

As for conclusion and confirmation of all that I have written, I would add a quotation from a review of the works of Arthur M. Binns, of whom I know nothing save that (in the preface to his works, written by an admirer) it is said that he carried the emphasis of Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord Rosebery and Andrew Lang. All of which is to the good, giving weight to the following words by the author himself. Binns writes:

"As for the purity of my literary style—should that at times put my subject in too strong a light—why, I learnt it, as my old friend John Hollingshead said to William Makepeace Thackeray, mostly from cosmopolitan and skilful shapers."

Which reminds me of a fact which we are able to overlook, that the colloquial and the classical, though seemingly far apart, are often of one lineage.

Seasonal

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Spring
Cobweb-strung pearl lamps
Glow in the slanting sunbeams
On grass and hedgerow.

Summer
Wheat fields have put on
A dress of poppy-scarlet
And cornflower-blue.

Autumn
Last night the golden
Stickle moon swung low and now
The leaves are rustling.

Winter
Berries beneath the
Holly tree have pricked in red
Earth's white coverlet.
DONALD RAIN.

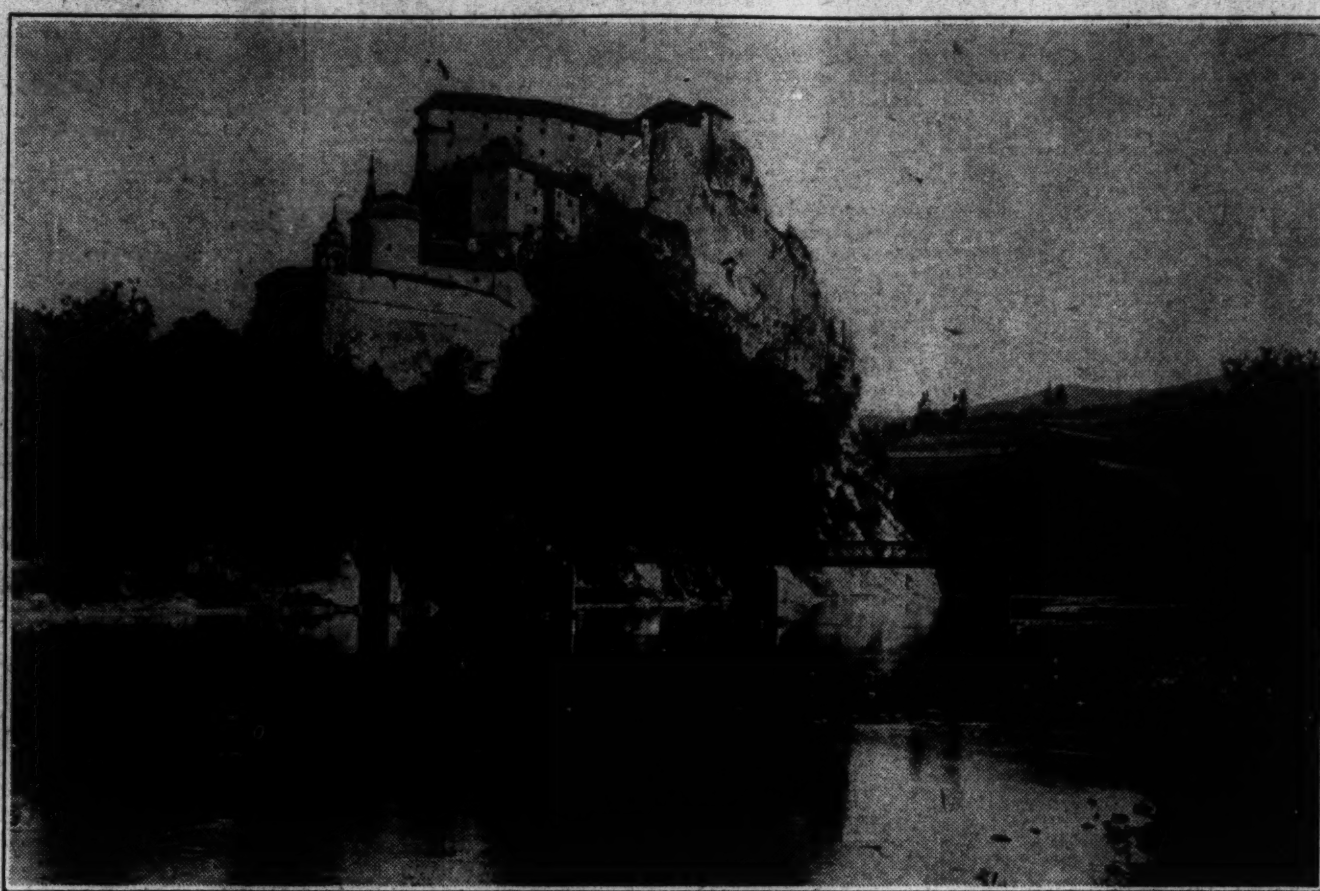
How a Diver Saved a Cathedral

The marvellous endurance of divers in going to great depths has been touched on in previous chapters, but perhaps the strangest task ever given to a diver was that of saving a cathedral. Some years ago, Winchester Cathedral was in such grave danger of collapsing that it became necessary to underpin the walls and strengthen the foundations. The whole cathedral stood upon a water-logged peat bog, the ancient builders upon reaching water having laid logs of beech to take their foundations. The modern architect, Mr. T. G. Jackson, and his engineering collaborator, Mr. Francis Fox, knew that to pump the water out would be practically to pump the cathedral to destruction, for the drift of the water was bound to carry the

silt and gravel away from other portions of the building to where the pumps were working, and so bring about the collapse of the famous edifice.

After careful study of the difficulties, the engineer called in one of the crack divers of the Navy, and Company to carry out his plan. It was found that the beech logs put in by the ancient builders at waterlevel were resting on six feet of clay, which in turn covered a depth of just over eight feet of peat, this in turn resting on a bed of gravel. To save the cathedral it was essential to excavate all the clay and peat down to the gravel, and replace it with concrete up to the foundations of the building. The walls of the cathedral, properly supported, were treated in small

sections of about five feet. The clay was dug out, then the diver entered the hole and, working in absolute darkness, removed the peat down to the level of the gravel. Bags of dry concrete were lowered to him and packed in tightly. A layer at a time, the diver splitting them open and spreading the contents evenly. In this way the hole was completely filled. The water soon turned the concrete into a rock-like mass, upon which the masons were able to build solidly right up to the foundations, from which the beech trees were carefully removed. Nothing like it was ever attempted before, so Winchester can boast that its cathedral is the only one in the world that has been given a solid foundation by a diver.—From "The Wonders of Salvage," by DAVID MASTERS.



Orava Castle in Slovakia.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA possesses a score of castles the picturesqueness of which would captivate even the most inveterate traveler in Europe. These castles are the more interesting because they are, relatively, so little known.

Bohemia formerly was a part of the large Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and Slovakia was a sleepy province in the north of the same Empire. Now Bohemia and Slovakia form the major part of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and, as a result, the castles and beauty spots have taken on a new meaning.

Orava Castle is said by the Czechs to be the pick of their old castles. It surmounts a high rock, the base of which is washed by the softly flowing Orava River. It can be reached by the branch railway line from Skalovian in Slovakia. The upper part of the castle is the oldest, dating presumably from the twelfth century. In the center are evidences of the Gothic style of the fifteenth century, and the lower portion dates from the Renaissance epoch of the sixteenth century. The castle contains a fine portrait gallery, a natural history museum and excellent armory. From the tower a splendid view of the countryside is to be had.

Lessons on the Flute

We all had a partiality for elementary music. I had even gone so far as to purchase a second-hand flute myself in Barnstable. I don't think I really wanted to learn the art, but I felt a great desire to see more of old Isaac the clerk, for his personality fascinated me. We, of course, met him in his official capacity twice every Sunday in church. Whenever, too, I had the excuse of a shoe to mend I sought his aid, rather than the more effective assistance of a regulation Rectory shoemaker at a distant village who was famous for his shooting-boots, just for the mere pleasure of listening to the pearls of wisdom and dialect that fell from his lips.

So with the above-mentioned great view, I negotiated with the great musician for a series of lessons on the flute. And it was during this winter that on one or two evenings a week I used to wend my way down the valley in the dark by a slippery path above the mill stream to the old school-house which the veteran inhabitant with his wife and the red-haired, freckled-faced, alto-singing son. There we used to sit in the deserted schoolroom, where the old man babbled his shoes and gave intermittent lessons in more advanced arithmetic to two or three boys whose ambitions were beyond the capacity of the new school mistress. It was now some time since Isaac had been dethroned and his school closed, in favor of the new official teacher, found it, and later, among the Cumington Hills, though September was a week or two for leeway, in its season.

Its colour pale or deep according to the quality of soil in which it grows, and with the shade or sunlight of the location, its perfect blue takes a more purplish tint; but in coming through the twilight of a dense wood-path into the gold-hazed sunlight of a gentian field, one dreams that the sky, once mounting, dropped its molten feathers on the grass, and earth turned them into flowers.—MARCEL OSGOOD WEAVER, in "The Friendship of Nature."

ening to the pearls that dropped from the old ex-dominion's lips and the tunes that he played me on the flute and the piccolo. It was well worth him a crown to me, and was, I think, a treat to him, for he rarely had an audience even of one outside the church.

In those winter evenings in the big empty schoolroom he would spread out the old well-thumbed music-books on his cobbler's bench and, seated on the stool beside it, spectacles on nose, play tune after tune on flute or piccolo in a sort of ecstasy of enjoyment, quite oblivious of the business side of the séance, which indeed was as much my fault as his. For the ancient stone watermill joined the house, which last, at some former day, had been the miller's residence. And the only night sound at this quiet lonesome spot was that of the mill stream dashing down the sluice beneath the wheel.—A. G. BRADLEY, in "Exmoor Memories."

A Perfect Blue

Blue—blue—as if that sky let fall A flower—

The gentians come almost alone among autumn's tribe of Compositae; the cardinal lobelia and turtle head are fading when they appear. Back from the shore where the little rigid hills bound the meadow, the tall tulip tree mark the woodgrowth, there in the open meadows grows the blue fringed gentian. We may find it by the wayside, or perhaps on a rocky bank where an overflow of earth has washed the seed, but its chosen home is the deep meadow, accompanied by brittle ferns, slender Spiranthus, or the white grass of Parnassus. . . . In New England there does not grow a more lonely or individual flower. It brings to September a springtime delicacy, wholly at variance with the autumn's purples, yellow and scarlets. . . .

Thoreau, in 1851, records this flower in bloom November seventh, and by a similar chance Bryant found it, and later, among the Cumington Hills, though September was a week or two for leeway, in its season. Its colour pale or deep according to the quality of soil in which it grows, and with the shade or sunlight of the location, its perfect blue takes a more purplish tint; but in coming through the twilight of a dense wood-path into the gold-hazed sunlight of a gentian field, one dreams that the sky, once mounting, dropped its molten feathers on the grass, and earth turned them into flowers.—MARCEL OSGOOD WEAVER, in "The Friendship of Nature."

La Patience

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page
L'EST intéressant d'observer combien les écrivains du Nouveau Testament appuient sur l'importance de la patience. L'exemple et l'enseignement de Christ Jésus leur avaient montré la valeur de cette vertu. Lorsqu'il expliqua la parabole du semeur, Jésus dit que la semence qui tombe dans la bonne terre représente "ceux qui, ayant entendu la parole avec un cœur honnête et bon, la retiennent et portent du fruit avec persévérance." Les disciples furent donc encouragés de cultiver cette qualité fertile.

La patience, telle que l'enseigne et la pratique le Maître, n'était pas une affliction à endurer avec nonchalance. Elle représentait une paisible confiance dans le bien qui triomphait finalement, et l'effort suivi de ne permettre à nulle autre chose que le bien de pénétrer dans la conscience. Cette patience était la détermination active des fausses prétentions tout genre d'erreur: crainte, envie, ressentiment, vengeance, colère, découragement, haine, confusion, soupçon, méfiance; c'était aussi l'affirmation constante que le bien est la seule réalité. La patience ne se situe pas devant les tempêtes de l'entendement mortel avec l'espoir aveugle que d'une façon quelconque tout ira pour le mieux; bien au contraire, elle est une force active en faveur du bien. Elle exige de la persévérance, de la confiance, du discernement et de la diligence. Ce genre de patience porte nécessairement des fruits.

Dans toute son épitre, saint Jacques appelle sur l'importance de cultiver cette vertu chrétienne, et sur la récompense qu'elle apporte. Il écrit dans le premier chapitre: "L'épreuve, à laquelle est soumise votre foi, produit la patience. Mais il faut que la patience s'accomplisse parfaitement son œuvre, pour que vous soyez vous-mêmes parfaits et accomplis et qu'il ne vous manque rien." Il est moins difficile d'attendre avec patience pendant que l'on passe par des circonstances difficiles si l'on apprend que Dieu, l'Amour infini, travaille pour nous et avec nous. Nous sommes quelquefois impatients d'avoir des résultats sans être disposés à faire les pas nécessaires pour vaincre la loi du désespoir, sans être disposés à corriger les torts, les préférences faibles de caractère, ayant que la patience puisse accomplir parfaitement son œuvre, que nous soyons devenus parfaits et que rien ne nous manque. L'impatience pour désirer quelque chose immédiatement, sans faire le nécessaire pour le produire, mais la patience doit accomplir parfaitement son œuvre.

Travailler avec patience implique qu'il faut attendre un certain laps de temps; mais attendre, ainsi qu'on l'entend dans la Science Chrétienne, indique une période d'activité employée à accomplir une chose désirable. Sur pages 268 et 269 de "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy, la Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, dit: "Nous devons, par la patience, posséder la sagesse de la Vérité; et la Vérité a l'habitude d'attendre. Ramène-ton

sort à l'éternel; Confié-toi en lui et il agira." La vie de la plupart des plus grands hommes et des plus grandes femmes que le monde ait connus, a été empreinte de la faculté de patienter en attendant de surmonter diligemment les défauts personnels et généraux. Ayant toujours pour but d'atteindre à la bonté suprême, chacun pourra augmenter sa patience et son endurance, pendant qu'il travaillera à obtenir la santé, le bonheur et la justice.

Dans presque toutes ses lettres, l'apôtre Paul loue la patience et exhorte les églises à l'acquiescer. Il parle ainsi aux Romains: "Que le Dieu de la patience et de la consolation vous donne de vivre, les uns avec les autres, en bonne intelligence, selon Jésus-Christ." De même, Mrs. Eddy donne à ses disciples le conseil suivant à la page 342 de "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)": "En obéissant patiemment à un Dieu patient, travaillons à dissoudre avec le dissolvant universel de l'Amour, le diamant de l'erreur, la propre volonté, la propre justification et l'amour de soi—ce diamant de l'erreur qui lutte contre la spiritualité et qui est la loi du péché et de la mort." Une compréhension des grands faits de l'Écriture, tels que les enseignes la Science Chrétienne, par laquelle on apprend que la création spirituelle est des maintenant au point de perfection, et à toujours être, nous permet d'agiter selon les Paroles, qui disent: "Agissez donc . . . à l'éternel et mettez l'espoir en lui," ainsi que le Psalmiste y invite le juste dans le trente-septième psaume. Ainsi, l'humanité redécouvre cette qualité du Maître dans la quiétude, l'espérance, le contentement et l'assurance, alors qu'elle travaille à prouver la perfection.

Mrs. Eddy fait une affirmation qui nous éclaire relativement au progrès dans la Science Chrétienne, lorsqu'elle demande à la page 100 de "Miscellaneous Writings": "Quel se rappelle que la patience, le pardon, la foi constante et l'affection sont les signes par lesquels notre Père indique que les différentes périodes auxquelles l'homme se gère du péché et auxquelles il entre dans la Science." Il pourra sembler, pendant que ces étapes progressives se font, qu'elles prennent beaucoup de temps, et certains pourront dire que la perfection se fait avec le temps. Mais ce n'est pas le produit que si le bien est actif dans la conscience, Dieu, le bien, est le seul guérisseur. Nombreux sont les exemples de guérison instantanée et de transformation du caractère qu'effectue la Science Chrétienne, lorsqu'elle est vue et sentie. Le changement pourra soudainement se faire plus ou moins lentement; mais dans chacun des cas il se sera opéré de la même façon: la prétendue erreur a été forcée de céder devant la vérité divine, et elle a prouvé l'indivisibilité de la relation entre Dieu, Principe divin, et Son univers spirituel, y compris l'homme spirituel.

Patience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS interesting to note the stress various New Testament writers place upon the importance of patience. The value of this virtue they had learned from the example and teaching of Christ Jesus. When explaining the parable of the sower, Jesus said that the seed which fell on the good ground "are they, which in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, keep it, and bring forth fruit with patience." Thus his followers were encouraged to cultivate this fruit-bearing quality.

Patience, as taught and practiced by the Master, was not a passive endurance of affliction. It meant quiet confidence in the ultimate triumph of good, and the persistent effort to allow nothing but good to enter consciousness. Such patience meant active denial of the false claims of error of every sort—of fear, envy, resentment, revenge, anger, discouragement, hatred, confusion, suspicion, distrust, as well as constant affirmation of good as the only reality. Quite the reverse of biding before the storms of mortal mind in the blind hope that somehow everything will turn out all right, patience is an active force for good. It requires persistence, confidence, trust, vision, and diligence. Such patience must of necessity bear fruit.

Throughout his epistle James emphasizes the importance and reward of cultivating this Christian virtue. In the first chapter he writes: "The trying of your faith worketh patience. But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing." Waiting with patience during trying experiences becomes less difficult when we learn that God, Infinite Love, is working for and with us. We are sometimes impatient for results without being willing to take the necessary steps to overcome the seeming error, without being willing to correct the wrongs, the seeming frailties of character, before patience can have its perfect work, and we be found as perfect and wanting nothing. Impatience may desire something to be true when good is active process which produces it; but patience must have its perfect work.

Working with patience implies a certain amount of waiting; but waiting, as understood in Christian Science, means a period of activity toward a desirable end. On pages 268 and 269 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says: "Through patience we

Sargent Memories

For the world John Sargent was—as for posterity he must remain—a great painter. A smaller circle knew him as a musician of intense feeling, but to me, summing up the impressions left by a friendship of more than forty years, it is the total powerful personality of the man himself that dwells all else.

When Henry James first brought him to my house in Blanford Square in the 'eighties Sargent was a young man fresh from Carolus Duran's atelier in Paris. Tall and of powerful build, with thick brown hair and clear grey eyes, his whole appearance suggested strength, from his searching gaze to the firm grip of his capable hands. But in this strength there was nothing of the halting indecision of speech, which was apt to turn somewhat surprisingly into a very definite and sometimes scathing expression of opinion. Together with the force in the music, there was a certain tenderness which seemed to run through his whole nature, and this was curiously expressed in a sort of swaying gait, as if he were walking to music.

Music, indeed, was bred in John Sargent, and a distinguished American once said of him to me that had he chanced to choose it as a profession he would have made as great a mark as a musician as he did as a painter. Be that as it may, music was his great hobby, and he spent much of his spare time at the piano. . . . His untiring energy stands out persistently in my memory of him. When traveling abroad on a holiday he would have his case set up on a Swiss Alp and be busy on a water-colour within an hour or two of his arrival. Or again, after an informal dinner party at a mountain hotel, he would take out his sketchbook, and almost before he was aware he was working he would, in his usual generous way, bestow on a friend a perfect portrait sketch. The portrait sketch and water-colour of my brother-in-law, Peter Harrison . . . were done in this way while Sargent was traveling abroad with the Harrisons.

Another memory I have of Sargent is of his coming to our house in Kenington, where, in the midst of a small circle of really congenial friends, he would sit far into the night discussing art and letters. His knowledge of French literature was wide and catholic, and he was as keen a critic and enthusiast in this line as in any other. . . . John Sargent was always the most modest of men, and he had none of the affectation or pomposity which beset so many artists who have won his great position. He disliked showing his work to any but his intimate friends, and even they sometimes left his house without having been given a glimpse at his pictures.

Time was when for a short period Sargent allowed himself to be made something of a darling of society; but this soon passed, and in late years, save for dining with his intimates, he preferred to spend quiet evenings playing chess or chatting with the sister whose house was his. —From Mrs. J. COMYNE CANN'S "Reminiscences," edited by EVELYNN ADAM.

must possess the sense of Truth; and Truth is used to waiting. 'Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass.' The ability to wait with patience, while diligently overcoming personal and general shortcomings, has marked the lives of most of the greatest men and women the world has known. With the goal of supreme goodness ever in view, all may gain in patience and endurance, while working out health, happiness, and righteousness.

In nearly all of his letters, the Apostle Paul exhorts patience and exhorts the churches to acquire it. He speaks to the Romans thus: "Now the God of patience and consolation grant you to be like-minded one toward another according to Christ Jesus." Similarly, Mrs. Eddy counsels her followers in these words: "In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error—self-will, self-justification, and self-love—which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 242). An understanding of the great facts of being, as taught in Christian Science, by which it is learned that spiritual creation is now and ever has been at the point of perfection, enables us to "rest in the Lord, and wait patiently for him," as the Psalmist invites the righteous to do in the thirty-seventh psalm. Thus do mankind reflect this quality of their Maker in quietness, hope, perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing. Waiting with patience during trying experiences becomes less difficult when we learn that God, Infinite Love, is working for and with us. We are sometimes impatient for results without being willing to take the necessary steps to overcome the seeming error, without being willing to correct the wrongs, the seeming frailties of character, before patience can have its perfect work, and we be found as perfect and wanting nothing. Impatience may desire something to be true when good is active process which produces it; but patience must have its perfect work.

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(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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What the Masonic Fraternity and Predicated Organizations Are Doing Today

11. English Masonry's Outlook

By GILBERT W. DAYNES

Associate Editor (England) of The Builder, U. S. A., and Author of "The Birth and Growth of the Grand Lodge of England" and other Masonic Books.

THE present outlook of English Masonry is not the result of any new ideas recently grafted upon the old, but the result of the normal growth of modern thought upon the veritable landmarks of the Order. Far back before the Reformation, when the Old Charges of the Medieval Masons were compiled, these landmarks were already firmly established. Thus we learn that the Masons inculcated a belief in God, loyalty to King and Country, upright and honorable dealing between Brother and Brother as well as between Brethren and the outside world, and the fundamentals of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. Shortly after the formation of the premier Grand Lodge Dr. James Anderson prepared, and early in 1723 published, the first Edition of the Book of Constitutions. In "The Charges of a Free-Mason" it is stated that "a Mason is obliged by his Tenure, to obey the moral Law." Every man was further charged to be a "peaceable Subject to the Civil Powers," and to be loyal to the State. The duty of the Brethren to relieve the wants of others was stressed and qualities such as courteousness, charitableness, kindness, and temperance were enjoined, but particularly Brotherly Love, the Foundation and Cap-stone, the Cement and Glory of this ancient Fraternity.

In "A short Charge to be given to new admitted Brethren," first published in 1735, the moral duties of each Mason to God, to his Neighbor, and to Himself were specifically laid down in approximately the same form as they are emphasized in Masonry today.

Maintaining High Standard

The first care of the English Craft today is to see that the tenets of Freemasonry are so taught that they may be properly assimilated by each Brother; hence the importance of a high standard with regard to the manner in which the ceremonies of the Order are performed.

The teachings of the Craft still inculcate the practice of all moral and social virtues, and although Masonry is not and never has been a religion—meaning thereby one of the many sects, creeds, or doctrinal societies of the world—yet it is in its essence religious.

Then, again, Masonry being universal is capable of being of the utmost value in our social state. There is no other place outside a Mason's Lodge where men of different religions or denominations, political opinions or nationalities, meet on equality, happily and without strife, to learn those civil, moral and religious duties, which are essential to the uplifting of humanity and for the attainment of a purer society and improved social conditions.

More and more, Freemasonry is being recognized by English Masons as an educational factor in spiritual action, with its simple but all-sufficing teaching of Brotherhood and Service. With its conception of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man it is especially fitted to meet the unsettled conditions of the present day. By Freemasonry the work of bringing the peoples of the world into closer harmony of thought and action is rendered possible. This was recognized many years ago by no less a Freemason than George Washington, who, when he was President of the United States of America, stated that "the Grand Object of Freemasonry is to promote the happiness of the human race."

Strengthening Ties

To help forward the fraternal feeling between Freemasons in the United States and England a Masonic Mission was undertaken in 1924, and in connection with it the Grand Master, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, sent the following message: "It is my earnest hope that the tenets of our Order may assist still further to strengthen the bond of friendship between our two Nations, and I shall watch with sympathy every endeavor to promote these feelings by the development of Freemasonry in the United States, in all its aspects." This message was again repeated when another Masonic Mission was sent to South America in 1927.

Upon this outlook of Masonry, Sir Alfred Robbins, who undertook both Missions, when in U. S. A., summed the whole matter up when he said: "I believe every movement we make in Masonry toward a better understanding between man and man, between peoples and peoples, assists our inductive revolt against the continuance of wars."

The Freemason is taught the duty of service to others, and therein his duty as a citizen. It is no part of Grand Lodge activity to participate in, or recommend Brethren to take up, civil work. The principles and tenets of the Order, if carefully taught, should, however, create the desire to help as far as possible both Town and State.

Then, again, Grand Lodge, as in

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Edith Dunlop, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. W. M. Dunlop, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Mary G. Greenleaf, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Jean Marshall, Red House, Ky.; Mrs. L. E. Sutherland, Peoria, Ill.; Mrs. J. E. Eldridge, East River, Mass.; Sylvia Mimi Breyman, Hamburg, Ger.; Mrs. Olga Maria Breyman, Hamburg, Ger.; Mrs. Edward S. Powell, New York City; Mrs. R. Powell, New York City; Mrs. Sarah H. Woodman, Montreal, Can.; Mrs. Mabel Bridges, Dorchester, Mass.; N. S. Campbell, Boston; Mrs. G. S. Perkins, Springfield, Mass.; George L. White, Lewiston, Me.; Carrie Chase White, Lewiston, Me.

150,000 SETS IN DENMARK
WASHINGTON—Denmark has now 150,000 licensed radio receiving sets, with approximately half of them in Copenhagen, according to the Danish Telegraph Bureau, says a report from Vice-Consul Ellis A. Johnson, Copenhagen, made public by the Department of Commerce. The license charge is 10 kroner (par \$0.268) annually for each set, making a total income of 1,500,000 kroner, which is used for the radio-casting of prepared and selected programs adapted to the various seasons of the year.

the past, still adheres to its rule forbidding any discussion of politics within Lodge walls; but outside each Brother can hold such political opinions as he pleases. Here, too, by the practice of Freemasonry these opinions may be purified and held devoid of that intolerance so often associated with politics.

Certain Prohibitions

With regard to women and Freemasonry it has been contrary to the immemorial practice of the Grand Lodge of England to admit them to membership, or to permit Masons to associate with bodies of men and women, which are imitative of the Masonic institution. English Masonry still holds to the fundamental that Brethren must not be present at, or assist in, assemblies professing to be Masonic, which are attended by women.

On the subject of advertisement Grand Lodge takes up a definite and consistent attitude. In a report, duly adopted by Grand Lodge in 1922, we find:

"The Board appeals to Brethren generally to take every means in their power to discountenance the use of advertisement in any form in connection with the Craft. It is felt to be in the highest degree undesirable that endeavor should be made in this way to secure personal, professional, or sectional advantage, while any association of Masonry with business development is always to be deplored."

Although openly occupied with many works of benevolence for the welfare of the Craft, Freemasonry's vital force consists in its educational value. Its teachings are aimed at broadening within each Brother such a character as individually, will make him a better man, with loftier ideals, determined to do right at any cost, and, collectively, will render possible those desires and aspirations which have been voiced by the Rulers of the Craft.

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

RAIL mergers are losing their popular approval as a panacea for rail problems. The growing thought that consolidations, in themselves, are not a solution of the difficulties of the rail lines is, perhaps, intangible, although none the less evident in the remarks of those who follow rail developments regularly. The Interstate Commerce Commission was originally directed to prepare a tentative plan for merging all the railroads. This it did and then held open hearings on its plan, which resulted in strenuous objections from many of the railroads, and it is felt that short lines which were not to be taken into large systems. The commission since then has followed a general policy, deviated from in only one or two instances, of rejecting all applications for permission to merge. Other on the general predication that the case in hand ran counter to its original line-up of railroads or that the public interest would not be promoted by the merger proposed.

Bills have been introduced in Congress with a view to taking away from the commission the prerogative of making a general plan of merging and giving it authority only to approve of mergers, as it might deem advisable. Into this, however, comes the position of short lines, which would be left out of large consolidations, while if merging were to be made compulsory, the forced annexation of weak roads by strong ones would be almost a confiscation of property.

The results of rail merging in Great Britain have not been favorable and the fact that a small carrier may be managed as efficiently as a large one in the United States is tending to increase the public opinion that wholesale rail merging is not, in itself, a panacea for rail problems.

The Iron Horse
At the conclusion of the Baltimore & Ohio pageant, the Fair of the Iron Horse, it was found that a total of 1,200,000 persons had visited the grounds to inspect this remarkable assemblage of railroad antiquities and to compare the former methods with those of the present day, as depicted in the spectacular parade of more than 100 engines which moved around the loop track daily.

Mr. Fort Resigns
The resignation of Gerrit Fort, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, to become president of the Raymond & Whitecomb Company, marks the withdrawal from active railroad service of one of the few passenger officials who ever attained to an executive position in a railroad organization. When a traffic vice-president is to be selected, it is customary to choose one from the ranks of freight officers, since the bulk of the revenues are derived from that source.

Mr. Fort will be remembered on the Boston & Maine as the individual who built up that road's through passenger service to a place commensurate with the importance of the company. The Minute Man train to Chicago; the Pine Tree Limited and the Flying Yankee to Portland; the Ambassador, Red Wing, Algonette and New Englander to Montreal, and other trains were established by him. That passenger revenues continued to decrease was due to conditions beyond the control of the railroad.

With Raymond-Whitecomb, Mr. Fort plans to engage in a broad program to extend travel in the United States on a scale comparable with the growth of ocean cruises of that company.

California Fruit Rates
"Because of the principle back of

Greater Boston

A NEW WAY TO LIVE

THE COMMANDER

at the site of the Washington Elm, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Housekeeping apartments with your own modern refrigerator—equipped kitchenette for personal cooking; or, the convenience of the Tavern, a Colonial Grill, within the building for use when you do not wish to cook or have inspected guests. A guest room—a regular hotel room—wherever you wish it, and pay for it only when you use it. Maid or valet service if you wish it.

All the conveniences of the modern hotel in your own home. Ballroom for social events. Shops within the building. Delicacies service from the kitchen and bakery.

A few suites available.

MORAN HOTELS, INC., Garden Street at Berkeley
Porter 4800 George B. Moran, Manager

Hotel Hemenway
BOSTON, MASS.
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.
One person \$2.00 a day and up
Two persons (double bed) \$4.00 a day and up
Two persons (single beds) \$5.00 a day and up
Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.
L. H. TORREY, Manager

Hotel Lincolnshire
20 Charles Street, Boston
Near to Corner of Beacon Street
A RECENT NOTABLE ADDITION TO BOSTON'S HOTELS
Delightfully located at the Public Garden and Common, adjacent to all essential services, shops, theaters, clubs, and Charles River Esplanade. A new hotel, homelike and refined. Favored by women traveling without escort. Excellent restaurant. Garage accommodations. Rates are moderate.
Descriptive Booklet on Request
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, President

Brandon Hall
1501 BEACON STREET
One of the best residential hotels in Boston, and only 15 minutes from the business section.
Our furnished or unfurnished apartments of two or more rooms, all having spacious closets, are unusually attractive in size and appointments. We take pride in having the food and service in our American Plan Dining Room second to none.
Furnished or unfurnished single rooms also available for permanent or transient occupancy.
Ownership Management
A. LE ROY RACE

The Beaconsfield
BROOKLINE (BOSTON), MASS.
"The Hotel with the Home Atmosphere"
Within easy access of the social life and business activities of the city.
Select American Plan Dining Room open through the year. Rooms single and en suite for any length of stay.
New Fireproof Garage
GILMAN M. LOUGER, Manager

The Savoy
455 COLUMBUS AVENUE
BOSTON
Near Back Bay Stations
Well known and liked for its quiet homelike atmosphere and the excellence of its service. All rooms have private bath and are comfortably and adequately furnished. The Savoy suits are moderately priced and well suited to families.
Single \$2.00 per day and up
Double \$2.50 per day and up
Suites \$5.00 and \$6.00 per day
Special Weekly Rates
Excellent New England Cafe

HOTEL ARLINGTON
Arlington & Tremont Sts., Boston
This up-to-date hotel provides a real home for visitors to Boston. Each comfortable room has private bath and outside exposure. Rates are very moderate, facilities complete, and service flawless. Accessible to all parts of Boston and suburbs. Ample parking space makes it especially convenient for automobilists.
Rates
Single Room \$2.50 to \$4.00
Double Room \$3.50 to \$5.00

THE VICTORIA
Copley Sq., Boston
South West Corner of Washington Ave., Boston
High Class Hotel and Restaurant
N. S. Attractive Rates are being made now for the coming season. A short walk from the subway. Three minutes from railroad.
LOUIS P. LAFRANCO, Ownership-Management

Greater Boston

The Vendome
BOSTON
"Service with a Smile"
Is more than a slogan with The Vendome. True hospitality and attention to the smallest detail are factors in making a visit at this unique hotel a pleasant one. Women traveling alone enjoy stopping here.
"Service with a Smile"
Operated by
FRANK H. ABBOTT & SON
under the direction of Karl G. Abbott
Commonwealth Ave. at Dartmouth St.

The Charlesgate
Unique in Boston for its unusual combination of friendly atmosphere and individual independence.
Offers apartments with large rooms, open fireplaces and spacious closets for permanent or transient occupancy.
Unobstructed view of Charles River Basin and Back Bay Park.
Corner Charlesgate East, Beacon and Marlboro Streets.
AMERICAN PLAN DINING ROOM
Ownership Management of
Herbert G. Summers

Where in Boston Stay at
Hotel Touraine or
the Parker House
They represent Boston's finest with room rates and restaurant prices to fit your purse.
Both the Hotel Touraine and the Parker House offer fine suites of parlor, bedroom and bath at a discount of 50 to 75% from transient rates, if taken for two months or longer.
Dinner and Supper Dancing both hotels—also cover charge for dinner.
On arrival your car will be taken to our official garage and returned when requested.
J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION

Hotel Puritan
390 Commonwealth Ave.
The Distinctive Boston House
Apartments furnished or unfurnished
Excellent Cuisine
Reasonable Rates
KEN more 1480

HOTEL MINERVA
(Opp. Christian Science)
214 Huntington Ave., Boston
Homelike, comfortable and convenient. Rates, Single, \$2.00 and \$3.00; Double, \$4.50. Every room with bath.
CAFÉ MINERVA
Reputed Cuisine. Excellent Service
Also CAFETERIA
The lost of the kind connected.
H. C. DEMETER

Fritz Carlton Hotel
Boylston St. at entrance to Fenway
BOSTON
Six minutes to Park Street. Five minutes' walk to Christian Science church.
M. E. PRITZ, President and Treasurer

Hotel Bellevue
Beacon Street
Next to State House
BOSTON
New Hampshire
CONCORD, New Hampshire
Home of
Eagle Hotel
75 miles from Boston
100 miles from White Mountains

To Our Readers
Hotel proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

Plymouth Rock House
Plymouth, Mass.
Overlooking Plymouth Rock and bay. Bath or running water in every room. Open year round. CLARK & SAMPSON.

North Carolina

Pinehurst
NORTH CAROLINA
Ideal estate inquiries should be addressed to Pinehurst Real Estate Dept., Pinehurst, N. C. For hotel reservations or illustrated booklet address General Office, Pinehurst, N. C.

Asheville-Biltmore Hotel
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA
100 ROOMS 100 BATHS
WILBUR DEVENDORF, Manager

Fort Sumter Hotel
Charleston, S. C.
"Newest and Finest"
Superbly located on the Battery. Restaurant and Verandas overlook gardens, harbor and ocean. Fireproof. Every room with private bath. Golf, tennis, horseback riding, yachting, fishing, dancing.
For Booklet and Reservations Address the Resident Manager
Booking offices for the Fort Sumter and other resort hotels operated by
Associated Hotels, Inc.
1210 State and City Bank Bldg., Richmond, Va.
20 West 34th St., New York
12 Huntington Ave., Boston
208 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Bay Shore Royal Tampa, Fla.
La Cacha Key West, Fla.
The New Oaks Barrow, Alaska
New Albany Albany, Ga.

Massachusetts
An Atmosphere of Peace in a Well-Known Inn
The Old Natick Inn
SOUTH NATICK, MASS.
Offers special inducements to those seeking a restful, homelike place for one day, week-end, month or season.
CHARLES W. PARKER
Formerly proprietor New England House
Why not motor out for Dinner?

Y Colonial Inn
CONCORD, MASS.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
Restful and comfortable for a long or short period.
Well worth a visit for its historical and literary associations.
We serve attractive Luncheons & Dinners
Copy of menu sent on request
Tel. Concord 600 T. L. SANBORN, Landlord

THE ARKAVEN
On Beautiful King's Beach
SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS
Only 30 minutes from Boston
A pleasant place to live, stop awhile, or dine.
ROOMS WITH BATH SEND FOR BOOKLET
Telephone Brokers 9081 or 7600

To Monitor Readers Who Travel
Offices of The Christian Science Monitor may be found at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London; 3, Avenue de l'Opera, corner Rue de l'Echelle, Paris; and 11, Via Magenta, Florence.
Visitors are cordially welcomed at these offices, where information may be had concerning European hotels, resorts, transportation lines, tourist agencies, shops and schools which are advertised in the Monitor.

THE GUEST HOUSE
110 South North Carolina Ave.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Attractive Rooms in High Class Hotel Environment. Free Tray Breakfast. Reasonable Rates. Open All Year. R. E. FAGAN, Prop.
Tel. Marlin 1129-W.

Traymore
Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Florida

You are invited to MIAMI
World's greatest winter resort
In The Tropical Zone of Florida
Where The Coconuts Grow
COME FOR COMFORT, CLIMATE OR ADVENTURE
It's easy to come to MIAMI by fast de luxe trains over smooth double tracked coastway.
By the World's finest and fastest Coastwise Steamships.
By automobile over the new "Highway of Palms," along America's Riviera—the East Coast of Florida—Or by the "Lindy" Aviation Route.
We'll have the deep sea fishing boats shipshape for you. Fairways and Greens will be like new spring to you. Tennis courts will be waiting for you. Polo Games and Jai Alai will entertain you. Ocean Surf and the Sun Rays will refresh you.
YES—Miami can accommodate 100,000 visitors at one time and do it well.
1136 WONDERFUL HOTELS overlooking Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.
1200 APARTMENT HOUSES located on beautiful Bay Biscayne, Miami River or amid tropical island settings.
5000 FURNISHED COTTAGES and RESIDENCES for rent.
Rates revised, reduced and standardized by the Miami Hotel Association and quotations guaranteed by the City of Miami.
You may select at most reasonable rates every type of accommodation—from the comfortable modest hotel or apartment to the most luxurious resort hotel with tropical gardens, de luxe service and every modern appointment.
MIAMI is also a City of Homes where the retired business man finds harmonious surroundings and congenial companionship. Thousands, lined up with the stately Royal Palm, the Coconut 27 other varieties of Palms and other beautiful variegated tropical verdure.
THIS WINTER Miami will present the greatest outdoor SPORTS program ever put on in America.
For YOUR convenience we have opened two northern booking offices, where you may make hotel, apartment or furnished cottage reservations; and obtain authentic Miami information from these offices.
NEW YORK Waldorf-Astoria Hotel 184 South Clark Street
or MIAMI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Miami, Fla.
City Commission of Miami, Florida
November Opens the Miami Season

Comfort Cottage
A quiet, homelike residence affording excellent opportunity for rest and study; one half block from Atlantic Ocean. Write for information on reasonable rates. MISS EMMA McKEEN
736 Goodall Ave., Pen. Sta. Phone 854-J DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.
Louisiana
The St. Charles
NEW ORLEANS
Entirely rehabilitated. Favored by the discriminating traveler.
ALFRED S. AMER & CO., Ltd.
The ROOSEVELT and BIENVILLE
NEW ORLEANS' FRIENDLY HOTELS
Virginia
Hotel "VIRGINIA"
NEWEST AND FINEST
ROANOKE, VA.
ROBERT M. MYER, Pres.
A. B. MOODY, Sec. Mgr.
300 Rooms—300 Baths. \$2.00 per day and up. Unexcelled sample rooms.

Washington, D.C.
GRACE DODGE HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Situated near the Capitol and the Union Station.
Beautiful appointments. Excellent food and service. No smoking and no tipping.
Write for Booklet
Hotel Potomac
WASHINGTON, D. C.
ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF THE CAPITOL
Opposite House of Representatives Office Building.
Quiet Location. Moderate Rates. Winter Residential and Tourist Map Folder on Application.
R. N. PATTERSON, Proprietor
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CAIRO HOTEL
600 14th St. at Bldg.
THE FAIRFAX
Apartment Hotel
Massachusetts Avenue at 1st
THE MARTINETTE
Sixteenth Street at M
OPERATED BY
Maddux, Marshall, Moss & Mallory, Inc.

Burlington
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
WASHINGTON, D. C.
These 300 Rooms with Baths—100 at \$9; 100 at \$3.50; 100 at \$4
SPECIAL DINNER: \$1.25 and \$1.50

Atlantic City
Hotel MORTON
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
250 Rooms—half with baths.
Two concerts daily.
Tune in with us through WPG.
Renowned for real hospitality and good food.
BELL & COPE
Ownership Management

Traymore
Atlantic City
The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

The Guest House
110 South North Carolina Ave.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Attractive Rooms in High Class Hotel Environment. Free Tray Breakfast. Reasonable Rates. Open All Year. R. E. FAGAN, Prop.
Tel. Marlin 1129-W.

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Tel. Marlin 1129-W.

AVIATION

1000

N INTERESTING discussion of
an invention which would
pierce through fog for at least
feet is given in a letter to this
department from Godfrey L. Cabot,
President of the National Aeronautic
Association of the United States of
America. Mr. Cabot is so convinced
of the possibilities of working out
an idea that he has offered a

of \$10,000 for its development. letter, in part, follows: "During the World
commander Richard E. Byrd's famous inventor of the
compass and many o

good illustration of the danger which the aviator is, in general, exposed when he is obliged to descend and cannot see the land or the enemy beneath him.

signals were being sent by the man who was not at the focus of the search who would be able to hear these signals.

"He took one of his 100-watt candle-power searchlights and

he loses flying speed, which usually means from 35 to 75 miles per hour, according to the type of his plane. In ordinary commercial service it is usually between 40 and 50 miles an hour.

Probably, when Commander Byrd glided down to the water, he was in the neighborhood of 60 miles per hour. If he could have seen the object at a distance of 10 feet, he would have glided down safely and

"Now, my thought is that if we can see through indirect way, these things might be made visible, the detection of the heavy message."

feet of fog sufficiently well to make a landing, the chances are that you could see enough at 200 or 300 feet to recognize a well-lighted airplane or to find a great city like New York under average conditions. In

words, to refer again to Byrd's experience. It is probable that if he had such a device as I am suggesting, he would have been able to use Le Bourget Airdrome and make a safe landing. It seems to be highly probable that that of

been his opinion, and that of
that he flew over Paris, but
n't find his way, and it is
ally much safer to run into the
at a speed of 60 miles an hour
at an angle of one in eight, than
into the land under the same
mounted behind the pilot.
film used might be suffi-
tive to the infra-red rays
an instantaneous image
might be illuminated
light and reflected by

tions, particularly when you know whether or not there are obstructions on the ground. It would be presumptuous of me to predict exactly how it

est methods that offer some
ise of success based on our
ledge of light.
e live in a medium which we
the ether, which cannot be seen
it, or weighed, and which we

oscillations of which it is capable, which vary in length all the way from 20 or 30 miles or more, as the Hertzian oscillations or wireless telegraphy, familiarly known as

and the oscillations of le-
a millionth of an inch, such as
of the X-Ray or Röntgen Ray.
mediate in length, between the
usually long vibrations of radio
the inconceivably short radia-
V. 2

of light, which vary in length from 1-33,400 and 1-65,000 of an inch, the former being at the red end of the spectrum and the latter at the violet end, with a mean length of 1-45,000 of an inch; but between the infra-red rays and the shortest Hertzian waves for our radio. There is therefore very spacious terra incognita for

the end of the red spectrum, are the so-called infra-red rays that rays which carry a great deal of radiant heat, but no light to the eye.

	High	Low
Castrol 75	95%	93%
Castrol (Kings)	95%	93%
Castrol 66	102%	102%
Castrol 66	102%	102%

o Wales	75	95%	95%
o Walsley	68	94%	94%
Rye	50	99%	99%
o Kings	65	100%	100%
o Kings	64	102	102
o Kings	62	102%	102%
All Dev Ltd	68	98%	98
City	54	96%	96%

Lyons 6s '55	1021	102
Lyons Med 8s '58	954	954
Lyons Int ctf 7s '53	1021	102
Lyons 7s '42	100	100
nbucco 7s '47	944	944
Pls 40	1041	914
Al 50	993	99
Al (Clty) 7 1/2s '66	101	101

Steel Corp 78 32	103	commercial red light is
Jan (City) 80 46	105	light and the average wa
Washala 78 41	105	this residuum is the wa
Washala 60 52	100	white light from which y
Wespha 78 48	97	green and other colors
Steel Corp 78 55	96	partially sifted out and t
Jan (City) 80 46	95	we see is a residuum of
Steel Corp 78 55	96	light and the average wa
Jan (City) 80 46	105	this residuum is the wa
Jan (City) 80 47	104	

Sul (State) 8s	46.106	106
(City) 6½s '52	91½	91½
Pr (Prov) 7s '42	95	94½
Sulo (State) 8s '26	105½	105½
Pub Wks 6½s '51	96½	96½
Pub Wks 7s '45	100	99½
Dept 7s '42	102½	102½
ro & Slov 8s '62	100	100

658 L	pd	81	101	101	191	in the pagan
(C)H	68	96	96	96	191	place when the Massachu
(K)ing	68	98	104	104	191	tute of Technology migr
Gow	68	108	108	108	191	the Charles River to Cam
Fow	68	98	98	98	191	showed me three yellow
(El) St	68	98	98	98	191	distinguishable to the nak
tem	68	98	98	98	191	he then showed me these
555		100	100	100	191	

Br & I 5 1/2 %	29	118	118	through a spectroscope. O
Br & I 5 1/2 %	37	105 1/2	105 1/2	was a monochromatic y
Copenhagen 68	37	94 1/2	94 1/2	duced I think by the flame
W 6 1/2 % A war	51	95 1/2	95 1/2	salt; one contained ric
y (Rep) 68	60	98 1/2	98 1/2	monochromatic green; the
Ala El 61 1/2	50	96 1/2	96 1/2	minus violet, that is, it
emberg 78	56	97 1/2	97 1/2	
nia (Cty) 68	81	94 1/2	94 1/2	

LIBERTY BONDS									
									Last
Open	High	Low	Oct 28	Oct 28	Oct 28	Oct 28	Oct 28	Oct 28	Oct 28
100.14	101.15	101.14	101.15	101.15	101.14	101.15	101.14	101.15	101.14
47.103.11	103.13	103.11	103.13	103.13	103.12	103.13	103.12	103.13	103.12
42.100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
28.100.10	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29	100.29
32.103.30	104	103.30	103.31	103.31	103.30	103.31	103.30	103.31	103.30

rg.103.27 103.27 103.27 103.27
 47101.18 101.18 101.18 101.18 101.18
 56.106.10 106.12 106.10 106.12
 54.109.11 109.11 109.11 109.11 109.8
 52.114.8 114.10 114.8 114.10 114.8

and in thirty-seconds of a point.
 sample, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

PRICAN BOSCH MAGNETO reports for the quarter net profits after deduction, but before federal taxes, of \$1,000,000, or 55 cents a share on 18,181,818 shares. This compares with \$1,000,000, or 55 cents a share, for the third quarter of 1939. In addition, net (before taxes)

linear expenses in connection with the sale of the Gray & Davis business to the Electric Auto-Lite Company.

th of 1927 dropped to \$437,756.87 cents a share on the common and 'B' shares, from \$2,376.415 a share, in the corresponding period. Third quarter net profit, \$42, or 54 cents a share, on the 'B,' contrasted with loss of \$10 in the second quarter and net profit of \$100 in the first quarter.

cents a share. and see whether the result


[illegible]

Night Service
Depositors


branch of the Atlantic
238 Huntington Ave.
give 24-hour service
only bank in Boston to
al convenience to its

which permits deposits
hour and while the
ready in use in other
installation is being
Safe Company.

ue branch will give you
24-hour deposit service.



NTIC
AL BANK
STON
r 130 Millions

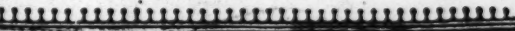


tral Public Service Corp.
Collateral Trust 6s, 1940

supplies public utility service to a population
0.
tion value of properties equal to \$4,143
1,000 bond.
of net revenues: electric light and power,
as, 43.3%; water, 12.4%; railway, ice and
s. Net Earnings over 5.36 times interest
nts.

Price 97 and interest
To yield 6.30%

LING, SWAIN & SHEA
STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. Hubbard 1680-1681-1880
1015 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.



resident Hesitated


1926. He said, "The shares of the MASSA-
INVESTORS TRUST have advanced from 52½
They seem high."

"You are not buying stock of one corporation.
ffering you Certificates of Beneficial Interest in
und invested in a cross-section of this country's
A similar investment in any year of this country
has proved safe, profitable—never "high"!—
our faith in this country's future, so—

ed his available funds, \$6162.50. In spite of
" in June, 1926, he has received 5.50% State
on his money, and we will today pay him \$8050
tificates of Beneficial Interest. The country is
ing.

for information about this Trust Fund

ROYD, FOSTER & CO
ALISTS IN PERMANENT INCOME
30 State Street, Boston
Members Boston Stock Exchange



Mail
s Nos. 1
VILLE
S BANK
omerville, Mass.
est Savings Bank in
ille

5%

PETROLEUM
olum Corporation
ter ended Sept. 30
ter interest, aban-
t before deprecia-
ederal taxes, com-
t \$2,091,165 in the
profit of \$4,292,116
of 1926. Profit for
of 1927 was \$7,442,
-distribution was
ed with a profit of
t nine months of

7% Guaranteed
Income
Payable Quarterly

Full-paid certificate 5-year term. \$50
to \$10,000—in bond form. Interest com-
pounds attached. Interest to \$500 exempt
from Federal income tax. Protected by
the safest known type of real estate
mortgages and by our substantial per-
manent capital—plus state supervision.
Write for folder "C.M."

SILVER STATE
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSN
1648 Welton Street, Denver, Colo.
Members Colorado State, Local and
United States League of Builders and
Loan Associates

Insurance Stocks
Specify Information
on Request

W. R. BULL & CO.

GAS INCOME
 & Edison Light
 September net in-
 come of \$97,900, com-
 pare the like month of
 1921, of \$100,000.

compared with \$900.- a pound New York and 6 cents at St.
Sept. 30, 1926. Louis.



Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading
appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a
line. Minimum space three lines, minimum
order five lines. (An advertisement
measuring three lines must cost
for at least two insertions.)

TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY

SALE OR LET ON LONG LEASE
Large country house, near St. Germain,
30 miles from Paris; modern comforts; 5
bedrooms, servants' house, garage, studio; 15
acres of park, orchards, vegetable garden,
etc.; suitable for
SCHOOL, CLUB, or large family.
Write MR. MENARD, "The Hague" Post,
Hague, Holland, or 10, rue de la Paix, Paris.

TO LET—FURNISHED

JUAN LES-PINS (French Riviera)—Villa,
with aspect, 3 bedrooms, modern comforts,
large garden, from November 1928. For
further particulars, write MME. BLAISE, La Roche-aux-Moines.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FLORENCE—MISS MURHEAD, 11 Viale
Mantini; comfortable, refined English house;
highest references.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FRANCE, Vieste, near Naples.—Modern accom-
modation will be found at "Sivigliano," well
equipped modern villa, charmingly situated
on edge of Grand Forest; every convenience;
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Massachusetts

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Massachusetts

WALTHAM
(Continued)

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New Hampshire

CONCORD
(Continued)

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New Hampshire

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Hampshire

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(Continued)

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New Hampshire

NASHUA
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by the Yard
UP ONE FLIGHT—TAKE ELEVATOR
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Versatile Legislators
In the Swiss Legislatures, motions and reports are read in two official languages, German and French, while members addressing the House may use German, French, or Italian.

Memphis Commercial Appeal:
Flags captured during the Civil War are being returned. That encourages the hope that in time the borrowed book will find its way home.

AN ADDITION TO THE DINING ROOM GALLERY
PICTURES ON PLATES
The unusual opportunity to have the family portraits on the family plates and saucers is made possible by a Paris invention which facilitates the transfer of photographs to porcelain.

New Orleans Times-Picayune:
Boston is threatening to combine her civic authorities and join with a United States and no sign of a new model house!

Border Cities Star:
There are still 70,000 blacksmiths in the United States. And no sign of a new model house!

British Motorists
The membership of the British Automobile Association has just passed the 350,000 mark.

THE MONITOR READER

- How can silk silhouettes be made?—Household Arts Page.
- What should be the ultimate goal of education?—Mirror of World Opinion.
- Of what three subjects should young folks entering a business office have a knowledge?—Young Folks' Page.
- What do the coal miners need more than a higher daily wage?—Coal Survey.
- How soon does Sir Alan Cobham think that aviation will be as common as motoring?—What They Say.
- Why was a garden rake suitable in mixing an apple pie in Seattle?—Editorial Note.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

DR. CYRIL NORWOOD: "The newspapers that speak the truth have an enormous influence in this country (England), and the newspapers which do not speak the truth, though they may have vast circulations, have little influence."

GEN. WILLIAM HEYE: "The Germany of today is earnestly trying to improve itself, and trying to do it alone. It is trying to pay its debts and have everything else besides peace."

SIR ARTHUR YARROW: "In 30 years' time everybody who is in a hurry will fly across the Atlantic."

WILL ROGERS: "I'd go anywhere with one of these air mail pilots."

FRANK RUTTER: "It is by his best that every artist should be judged."

HIRAM BINGHAM: "What the United States needs in China is some good advising."

DEAN INGE: "The faster we travel the less leisure we have."

A Thought for Today

THE sunshine of life is made up of very little beams, that are bright all the time.
—Aiken

In Lighter Vein

Breezy Answers
"What is wind, Karl?"
"Wind, teacher, is air in a hurry."—Lustige Kolner Zeitung (Cologne).

Passing Show
Visitor: "I didn't know your daughter sang as well as played!"

New What!
A well-known manufacturer received an exceedingly bitter complaint from a customer, and wired the local representative to call, pacify, and report. In due season the manufacturer received this cryptic telegram: "Saw Mr. Brown and explained. He was well pleased when I left!"—Recorder.

Another Prize Group
From an examination paper: "Marconi is used with cheese as a supper dish."
"The highest mountain in Switzerland is Blanc Mange."
"The Tower of London was built to commemorate the invention of many tongues."

Matchless
Shopper: "I'd like to match this piece of ribbon, please."
Clerk: "Unfortunately, we cannot, madam. It happens to be one of the 'matchless' bargains we offered last week."

Perhaps the Latter
Host (giving his arm to a formidable lady to whom his wife had insisted he be attentive): "May I have the pleasure of taking you in to dinner, Miss Blank, er—er—or not?"

Not Literary
"I make my living with my pen."
"Oh, you are an author?"
"Oh, no, I raise pigs."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Along Friendly Border Lines

OBSERVATIONS reported by Representative Albert Johnson, chairman of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee, confirm the announcement recently made by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor of the United States, that the alien smuggling situation is one of the most serious problems in the country today. It appears that with the passage of successive quota laws the incentive to alien smuggling across the borders and by way of Cuba has increased, with correspondingly higher prices being charged by those who conduct this illegal traffic. In pursuance of the efforts of Secretary Davis and his department to enforce the law, increasingly large appropriations are required to provide an effective border patrol.

In this increasing disregard for the law, or perhaps more properly in the increasing prevalence of the belief that the law can be violated with impunity, there is seen a striking analogy with the experience of federal prosecutors and courts in their efforts to enforce the law against the traffic in alcoholic beverages in the United States. It is a matter of almost common knowledge that the prohibition law was much more generally enforced during the two years immediately following its enactment than during the succeeding two or three years. Likewise in the case of violations of the quota law it appears that those who have undertaken to carry on what amounts to a system of border-jumping or alien "bootlegging" have so organized and systematized their methods as to render detection impossible in many cases. All of which goes to prove, at least circumstantially, the oft-repeated assertion that any law of conduct imposed by humanity upon itself can be broken, although it cannot, merely by violating it, be successfully or effectively nullified.

Statistics have been prepared showing that approximately 170,000 aliens who are still at large and unregistered in the United States, entered the country illegally during the last year. In addition to these, it appears that 19,000 aliens were captured along the Canadian and Mexican borders and in Florida during the same period and imprisoned or deported summarily. Yet in face of this unpleasant showing it is observed that no organized effort is being made by citizens of the United States to amend or repeal the law. It is not claimed by any of the so-called champions of personal liberty that this law should be nullified simply because it has been found possible to violate its provisions.

The right and sensible view is taken that a way will be found, despite serious difficulties, to compel reasonably strict obedience and observance of the law. Unsympathetic influences outside the United States, abetted and encouraged by unpatriotic sentiment within the country, have sought to make it appear that the American people cannot determine their own economic, social and political standards, or that once having agreed upon them, they are powerless to enforce them against the opposition of those who do not accept or entirely approve American standards.

America's door of opportunity is not closed against those who in good faith seek the opportunities which are provided. But it is closed, more than theoretically, to those who premeditatedly violate the country's laws. The mills sometimes seem to grind slowly, but in the end that which it is sought to accomplish will be realized.

On to the Educational Green

COLLEGE teaching must always mean good teaching. This simple affirmation, the essence of the inaugural address of Ernest Hatch Wilkins at Oberlin College last Monday, becomes at once a clarifying element in a heavy fog bank of agitated though uninspired generalizations as to the reasons for college. In a hard-blowing weather of educational growth and seeming confusion, Dr. Wilkins has stepped out onto his new course and driven the much belabored ball straight from tee to green. It was done with such ease and so naturally that from every side—college presidents, professors, students, parents—one can almost hear the approving, "Yes, to be sure, that's it." College exists in order that the people may have good teaching. This, in Dr. Wilkins' opinion, is its concrete purpose.

It is perhaps but a new emphasis upon a fundamental thing. Yet, in the midst of a world-wide increase in college enrollment, in the face of a nation-wide stir over the merits of the junior college, also while most professors are trying to decide how much they should give to research, when parents are required to spend bigger and bigger sums for their children's college expenses, and when universities are offering courses to cover every possible interest, to say nothing of the countless extracurricular affairs of college life, it is opportune to be helped to see the whole business in the light of a simple, major, unadorned purpose. He who is in earnest about developing his abilities and his understanding to the end that he may best serve his fellow men, wants the best teaching. He goes to college to find it.

Dr. Wilkins' words may well be expected to have a wholesome influence. College administrators may be led to give more thought to the quality of their own teaching staffs. Professors and their assistants will doubtless be encouraged by the thought that a more just regard has been given to their place in the function of the college. This in turn would lead them to look more closely to their individual qualifications. Students who hear or read Dr. Wilkins' address are likely to look more sharply for good teaching. For he describes the good teacher.

The president of Oberlin does not concern himself with the old-time notion that a teacher is an instructor, a mere trafficker in bundles of knowledge. Instead, we are presented with the teacher who is a guide to his students—a helper in their individual unfoldment, a searcher side by side with his students for that which is worth knowing, for that which has permanent value. As defined by Bernard Shaw: "I am not a teacher, only a fellow-traveler of whom you

asked the way. I pointed ahead—ahead of myself as well as you." And as a prominent educator has said: "As teachers we must make ourselves progressively unnecessary."

Neither does Dr. Wilkins fail to stress the essential need of adequate teaching facilities and adequate salaries. "Only in an adequate environment can a teacher teach his best." And, "Only on the basis of an adequate salary can a teacher teach his best." He concludes, "If the college so selects its teachers and so supports their teaching, and if the teachers so respond to this support, what heights of educational achievement may not be attained?"

Municipal Credit for Urban Transit

THE problem of providing for the transportation of the millions living or doing business in the great city of New York has occupied the attention of municipal officials and state legislators for more than half a century, and seems as far from a satisfactory solution as it was a generation ago. Substantial progress has been made with the construction of subway systems, but the steadily increasing population has more than kept pace with each additional transportation service.

Recognizing the essential fact that halfway measures are of little use in dealing with the enormous volume of urban travel, the Transit Commission has submitted plans for such additions to existing services as will provide for all present needs and permit of gradual extensions as the future may require. To furnish the necessary capital for the proposed new undertakings it will be necessary for the city to borrow in excess of the constitutional provision relating to indebtedness, and the State Legislature has submitted an amendment to the Constitution providing that the proposed \$300,000,000 debt extension be exempted from the limitation on city borrowing. This amendment will be voted upon at the coming election, and its advocates and opponents are busily engaged in presenting to the public their respective views concerning the advisability of its adoption.

Against the amendment it is urged that the addition to the city's borrowing power may be used to bring about the recapture of existing subways, built with municipal funds, or credit, and that a conflict with the private companies operating those systems would result in protracted litigation that would long delay the development of the promised unified system. It is unfortunate that the contracts under which these lines were constructed were so drawn as to leave loopholes for legal disputes, but the Transit Commission is confident that the rights and interests of the city will be upheld by the courts.

In appealing for popular support for the amendment, the Transit Commission is able to point to a record of past accomplishment as a justification for its plans for the future. Without the city's aid there would probably have been no subways, as private capital refused to undertake the necessary development of underground transit. Municipal construction may not be the final word in the transit situation, but it is assuredly better than no construction.

Tantallon Castle in Twilight

NOTHING, it may be safe to say, leaves so vivid an impression upon those who travel along the coast of the Firth of Forth as the ruins of Tantallon Castle in the twilight. The grim beauty of the dark walls against the evening sky is enhanced by the roar of the waves that beat upon the neighboring rocks. Like an etching the picture remains in the memory, and no one who has seen it would do other than hope that it might continue to enrich the historic associations of later generations. It is for that reason that many welcome the steps which are being taken by the Ancient Monuments Department for its preservation.

The history of the castle is hidden in the mists of obscurity. For generations it was the stronghold of the house of Douglas, and, as Scott says, was one of the "extreme bulwarks of a power which extended from sea to sea," and "threatened to place their owners on the throne of Scotland." As it now stands, and has stood for centuries, on the mainland opposite the Bass Rock—an island which has much of historic value in its relics of prison days, and which seems to be inhabited by little other than sea fowl that hover above the cliffs—the castle is chiefly an object of interest to visitors. Romance after romance has been woven round the castle. Scott refers to it in his well-known poem, "Marmion":

But scant three miles the band had rode,
When o'er a height they passed,
And sudden, close before them showed
His towers Tantallon vast.

For their beauty and historic significance the ruins have claim to special consideration, and it is encouraging to learn that the work of preservation has been undertaken. In the past not a few priceless monuments have been allowed to fall into decay, but the Tantallon project serves to remind the public of what is being done in this direction, quietly yet effectively, by a branch of the British Government about which little is heard.

Great Britain's Peace Crusade

THE people of Great Britain have been greatly stirred by the six months' peace crusade undertaken by the churches of that country. The challenge of world peace has been lifted high before the people of England, Scotland and Wales, with remarkable results. Everywhere the church was called upon for leadership in the crusade to abolish war.

The name of the Rev. F. W. Norwood, minister of the City Temple, London, will long be associated with this peace education movement. Dr. Norwood, on his own testimony, spoke in more than 250 peace meetings over a period of six months. His itinerary took him into every nook and corner of the island empire. His hearers numbered more than 200,000. In Glasgow the crowd is reported to have overtaken the capacity of St. Andrew's Hall. In Wales only a few buildings were found to be large enough to accommodate the throngs who waited upon Dr.

Norwood's words. Among his hearers were Liberals and Conservatives, ecclesiastics of all communions, lords and laborers. Socialists, generals, admirals and extreme pacifists.

What of the interest of these aroused multitudes with regard to the question of peace and war? "In the main," said Dr. Norwood at the conclusion of the campaign, "they were confused folk, united on one thing only, their detestation of war and their utter disillusionment concerning its alleged benefits. So far as their intellects and their moral sense were concerned, they were 'through' with it."

This British peace mission was not confined to church adherents. Public buildings and town halls were placed at Dr. Norwood's disposal. In many instances the Mayor or Lord Mayor would occupy the chair. Representatives of civil, military, political and educational associations were to be found on the speakers' platform.

The success of this campaign, and of similar efforts in other countries, clearly discloses the fact that organized warfare is on the defensive. It is no longer believed that men are mere fighting animals. Humanity is rapidly emancipating itself from the implications of such a crude philosophy. The way out of this war wilderness may not be entirely clear. Dr. Norwood, in referring to the many thousands who listened to his peace message, said: "They would get rid of it [war] if they could, but its thongs and rivets seemed inextricable." Notwithstanding this observation, it remains true that the way out is being found. The thongs are being broken and the rivets are being loosened. When the last chapter in the crusade for a warless world shall have been written, it will be discovered that the people themselves, by their refusal to believe in the inevitability of conflict and discord, and by their persistent devotion to the cause of peace, were in very truth the determining factors in the attainment of international concord.

Academic Farms Prosper

AN EXPERIMENT is being worked out in Illinois in agricultural education with some striking and surprising results. Schoolboy farmers in vocational agricultural classes in the high schools of that State are required to raise grain on a small plot of ground or bring an animal to maturity as practical demonstrations and as training in the theories taught them, before they can receive credit for the work. They are also allowed any profit that may come from the sale of their products. Last year the young farm students in these practice classes earned more than \$250,000 from their own self-education efforts! That sounds like returns on a large, already established and successful business.

Of the 2648 boys enrolled in this work last year 1320 raised animals, 1115 produced crops of grain and 213 went into nonmoney-making ventures. The exact total of the earnings was \$250,082.70. Standard farm projects, including raising of alfalfa, barley, corn, garden produce, oats, potatoes, soy beans, sweet clover, rye, wheat and orchard fruits, netted \$113,509.19, an average of \$101.81 for the 1115 agricultural learners in those branches of the industry. Those who chose animal raising made an average profit of \$103.49 per student, their total earnings being \$136,573.51.

Corn was the most popular grain produced, 467 lads working 4298 acres for this crop. Among the animals swine led with 480 boys raising 5525 hogs and earning a total of \$47,948.75. All the animals raised by the young students were of pure-bred stock, and all the grains were of standard varieties selected with care and inspected regularly. The work of the lads was closely supervised. Advice and recommendations for improving efficiency were freely given by expert teachers. What other industry can show such results: generous cash profits for those who are learning it reaped from the actual, practical steps of their own education?

If this Illinois plan should be extended in that State, be adopted in other western commonwealths and worked out successfully on a large scale, it would seem to contain a promise of solving some of the many phases of the agricultural problem independently of any results that may be obtained through experiments of politicians of varying attainments and differing aims.

Editorial Notes

Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts, is calling upon the police of the State to enforce the law requiring motorists to slow down when approaching pedestrians, who are endeavoring to make their way to the sidewalks. There are unquestionably two sides to the motor courtesy question and the pedestrian has his duties to perform, but impartial judgment on the issue will support the contention of the Massachusetts registrar and that of similar officials in the other states that there has been a serious disregard of the rights of the pedestrian.

And this happened in Massachusetts. A school committeeman was visiting a classroom. After the class had read one of Webster's speeches the visitor asked one boy, "Who was Webster?"

"A statesman," the boy replied.
"But what is a statesman?" the visitor asked.
"A man who goes around making speeches," replied the lad.
"That is not quite right," said the committeeman. "I go around making speeches yet I am not a statesman."
"I know," spoke up a bright little fellow. "A statesman is a man who goes around making good speeches."

Arturo Garcia-Ferment, the Mexican boy who won the international oratorical contest, says: "Mexico and the United States are to be good friends. It will take time, but understanding of our different types will come and then—peace." In other words the way to peace is not through trying to force other people's ideas into exactly the same mold as one's own.

Electrical voting machines, which are now being used in several states, can take a count of 200 votes a minute. This is "getting out the vote" with a vengeance.

In the days of the hansom cab there was no fault found with rear-seat driving.

Needs of the Consular Service

THE legislation known as the Rogers Act, which was enacted in 1924 for the benefit and improvement of the American foreign service, has now been in operation long enough to disclose its advantages and its weaknesses and the extent to which it has really benefited the service, especially the consular branch.

The measure, sponsored by John J. Rogers, Representative from Massachusetts, and drawn up largely by Wilbur J. Carr, then director of the consular service, was passed only after a long struggle in the face of the most amazing indifference on the part of congressmen generally, and after many failures. Nor did it comprehend, of course, all that either Mr. Carr or other officials of the foreign service deemed necessary for the improvement of that service; but it did embrace about as much as seemed possible of enactment at the time.

Now, however, it is in order to regard critically what the Rogers Act actually achieved, and especially what is yet necessary to be done in order that the American foreign service may be properly efficient and equal to the constantly increasing demands upon it, and that its members may know the satisfaction with their situation which is vital to the proper functioning of the service.

In some degree they do not at present know that satisfaction, as conversation with them in all parts of the world shows. But so comparatively little need be done in order to insure contentment, and thus a stronger loyalty and a higher zeal, that the situation is not at all serious. Certain changes should, however, be made in the Rogers Act, and it should be supplemented by further beneficiary legislation, none of which would entail any considerable financial outlay.

There is no doubt whatever that the foreign service of the United States has improved immeasurably in a dozen years. Prior to 1915 it practically constituted a system of political "pickings" which made it a joke to the rest of the world and a humiliation to Americans abroad. Yet that system had been carried along since 1856, and more or less ever since the United States had inaugurated a system of foreign representation.

In 1915 the service was brought within the provisions of the civil service, and attempts were made to select men for the several posts who might suitably and efficiently represent the interests of their country. The greatest difficulty encountered in this quest was the absence of any pension arrangement by which officers might be enabled to retire after long periods of service.

These two drawbacks to the foreign service as a career the Rogers Act undertook, first of all, to remove. Elaborate provision was made for a retirement fund, and the salary scale was carefully revised. True, the schedule of emolument was not increased as much as either Mr. Carr or anybody else would have liked; but as much alteration and improvement as seemed at all likely of approval by Congress was undertaken.

If this fell a good deal short of the needs as they now disclose themselves in many, or most, parts of the world, the fault was neither Mr. Carr's nor Mr. Rogers', nor that of any official of the service. The fault was the repeated refusal of Congress to look with favor upon any considerable increase in the cost of the service. And this refusal was in turn due to the failure of Congress as a

whole to appreciate the growing importance of the foreign service and its resultant needs.

There is reason to believe that that stage of indifference has passed, and that the considerable travels of the American people generally during the past few years, their contact—which has, of course, included that of scores of members of Congress—with the men of the foreign service, have brought about a clearer understanding of what the service is doing, of what even greater work it may well do, and thus of the fact that, like all laborers in a good cause, its representatives are well worthy of their hire.

It is fairly safe to assume, then, that the time is ripe for another consideration by Congress of some of the needs of the foreign service, more especially the consular branch of it. The enactment of the Rogers Bill was, we will admit, a great step forward; but it did not meet, nor was it expected to meet, all the needs; the more especially as those needs have been growing every year and still continue to grow.

The greatest of them is, of course, the economic need. The Rogers measure improved considerably the state of the lower classifications in the consular service at the same time that it determined higher requirements as to qualifications. That it succeeded in improving the service as to qualifications is strongly impressed upon the traveler who visits posts in various parts of the world. There is no doubt at all that America has now, on the whole, a very fine type of man as foreign-service official.

That being the case his economic problem should be rendered less acute for him. And the way that this should be done is by a system of allowances such as are received by the representatives of the other first-class powers. In most cases it will be found that the "base" salaries of American officials and of those, for example, of Great Britain, vary not a great deal. But it will also be found that the various "allowances," designed to meet the necessary expenses of the post, sometimes bring the income of the representatives of Great Britain up to a figure more than twice as large as that paid the American official.

For example, American Consuls-General in London and Paris, the two best-paid posts, receive the very inadequate emolument of \$8000 a year, without any allowances whatever. This, incidentally, is \$3000 less than was paid prior to the passage of the Rogers Act. And the British Consul-General in New York receives, as a result of various post allowances, in the neighborhood of \$25,000 a year. The discrepancy between the salaries of American and British consular representatives is almost as great in several other large cities.

The way to remedy this is the inauguration of a system of allowances, including especially a rental allowance. Nor is this less necessary in many of the smaller posts, especially in the East, where the position of American consul, or even vice-consul, may carry with it a considerable degree of prestige which ought for the sake of America's standing among nations to be maintained, and which obviously cannot be maintained upon, let us say, a salary of \$3500 a year.

There is no need to alter the system of base salaries; a proper schedule of allowances will meet the need. And today, with every traveled American, including most congressmen, understanding quite clearly the importance of the foreign service as well as its needs, there ought to be little difficulty in enacting whatever legislation is necessary.

M. T. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Preserving" in New England

IN SPITE of the canning industry, which has eliminated the old relationships between vegetables and their natural seasons, in spite of modern rapid transit, which conveys the tropic pineapple to our October tables, in spite of the whole machinery of cold storage, refrigerator cars, dry-packing, dehydrating, pickling and preserving, no fatal blow has yet been struck at the ancient New England practice of "home preserving." Let mankind devise a thousand and one ingenious ways to market the lowly tomato and the lofty peach in cans, cartons, cases and containers—his makeshifts will not serve. The instinct of the New England housewife to do her own preserving is inherent in the blood, and all the prodigious contrivances of commerce and industry will not keep Aunt Mary from "putting up" her pears, plums, beets, berries and piccalilli.

These are the days when "the nose knows." Along any quiet residential street (so it is a street with arching elms and flagstone walks) the chance traveler finds the frosty autumn air tinged with an agreeable odor of cooking. It is a complex aroma, grateful to the senses; an aroma compounded of the spices and seasons of ginger and clove, of peppers red and green, of celery salt, and of all the nine-and-fifty elements of a bountiful harvest. It requires no lively imagination to reconstruct the scene that is obscured by the walls of these houses. Somewhere in the hidden interior there is a kitchen range going full-blaze, a sink filled with an amazing miscellany of pots and pans, a table laden with glass jars and rubber rings; and roundabout, on chairs, on shelves, on stools, stand containers as varied as fortune in their shapes and their contents. Some hold fruit, some vegetables, some the grotesque and seemingly limitless pits, cores, husks and parings rejected and foredoomed in this frenzied judgment day.

That great wizard Thurston could keep seven balls in the air with one hand and produce rabbits from a hat

with the other; but he was an amateur beside those New England prestidigitators, the housewives in their preserving days. Modern industrial efficiency has its darling theory of one thing at a time and two men to do it; but Aunt Mary would sniff scornfully at such tidy precision. Full well she knows that the world cannot proceed upon a measured beat. Nine things at a time is her rule; ten, if she can handle them—ten, not counting the tomatoes, which will have to stew along and look out for themselves.

"Now goes the husband to the stubble-field to mourn the ruined year." So runs an old poem; and the poem misses the point. Why does the husband go to the fields when harvest is over and nothing remains to be done? Not to mourn, but simply because he knows better than to go into the house. Brave man that he is, he will pull down a team of runaway horses, tether an angry bull or scale the distasteful loft to pitch fodder; but he is not dazed enough to face Aunt Mary among her four hundred pans and her thousand "lightning" jars.

But no scoffing! Next January, when the work-weary male comes plodding through knee-deep drifts, to toast his ears and stamp the snow from his feet, he will be thrilled to remember this tumultuous season; for there upon his dinner table, smiling at the bleak surroundings of "the dead dark and deep of winter," will be the golden peach of autumn and the very substance of summer. Then will he know the full measure of the economy that is wrought in the October kitchen.—Providence Journal.

Then and Now

A KILMARNOCK edition of the poems of Burns is being offered for sale. If the poet had received during his lifetime a fraction of the price this one volume will bring, he would not have had his last moments tortured by the trifling debt he owed.—Toronto Globe.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Lightening the Farmer's Burdens"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your editorial entitled, "Lightening the Farmer's Burdens," you state that the "underlying fallacy of nearly all suggestions from the cities" is their failure to recognize that the problem is not one of increasing production, but of disposing of a surplus that forces prices down to a point that makes farming so unprofitable, etc. May I offer counter-arguments?

I believe that there is a widespread misapprehension on this question. What the farmer does not understand is not the supposed danger of increased production and its resultant depressing effect on prices, at all. What he needs to learn, according to the most experienced experts of our state agricultural colleges, is the basic economic proposition underlying Henry Ford's success, namely, that radically increased per unit (or per acre) production, with ensuing radically lowered per-acre labor cost, is the key to his immediate situation.

And this statement involves no unequal comparison of farmer economics with industrial economics. The farmer's friends do not understand, or else, being politically visioned, they ignore the fact that intensive cultivation (which includes intensive fertilization), plus judicious reduction in areas given to various crops, together with improved machinery, co-operative marketing, etc., will produce a great increase per acre coincidently with greatly reduced per-unit costs, resulting in real net profits—and no increase in total production at all.

Every farmer can control this sliding scale of total production by means of judicious crop diversification, but most important, can control per-unit and total costs by radically increasing per-unit production. This is the decisive root factor in farmer economics, but my observa-

tion leads me to say that the farmers as a whole have not yet learned it. Profits are the difference between production costs and selling prices—not a government subsidy or "equalization" mirage.

These are not gratuitous statements nor "plausible theories," but pure and simple facts which the southern, eastern and central state agricultural colleges can substantiate voluminously. Anyone who has been in close touch with the findings of these colleges for years can vouch for these statements. These very ideas and results are being demonstrated constantly by a minority of enlightened farmers. The majority of farmers, however, are still too satisfied with old, worn-out, average farming methods, even though some of them resort to appeals to Washington for help every little while. So far, American farmers have only "mined" the soils; truly efficient farming by intensive cultivation, fertilization, etc., is only beginning.

As in every other business, the farmer's profit is to be found in only one place, namely, in the margin between operation costs and selling prices. In his case the farmer can safely and surely widen the gap between these two factors only by radically increasing per-acre production and thereby radically reducing per-acre cost. Why will there be further overproduction when he can always diversify, or even pasture, part of his land? Concentration, intensive production, is the keynote of modern production economy.

The farmer's burden could be greatly lightened, also, by reduction of his country-wide overload of state and county taxes, which constitute one of the most grievous phases of his "economic disadvantage." His best, most practical and immediate solution, however, the purely economic solution, lies in his own hands: It is, the largest possible production per-acre unit of labor or production cost.

Chicago, Ill.

R. N. Rasmussen